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No. 1.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF THE MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

In presenting the customary "Annual Survey," in this January number of the Herald, it becomes necessary to mention a very unusual number of instances in which death has transferred to other fields those who were faithful laborers,—several of them much beloved and honored fathers, and others "honorable women"—in the missions of the Board. No less than fifteen names, eight of males and seven of females, will thus drop out, now, from the list of the Board's messengers to the heathen world. Several of these persons died in the latter part of the year 1861, but the intelligence did not reach the Missionary House in season to be noticed in the "Survey" of that year. Meigs, of Ceylon; Bridgman, of China; Dwight, of Constantinople; and Breath, of Oroomiah, were fathers in their respective missions, whose labors, counsels and prayers had long been of great value; and Shipman, of the Sandwich Islands; Jewett, Coffing and Meriam, of Turkey,—cut down, two of them by the hand of violence, in the prime of manhood,—were most worthily following in the steps of these older brethren. The females also who have fallen,—Miss Farrar, of the Mahratta mission; Mrs. McKinney and Mrs. Ireland, among the Zulus; Mrs. Andrews, of the Sandwich Islands; Mrs. Doane, of Micronesia; Mrs. Powers, of Central, and Mrs. Meriam, of Western Turkey,—were among those whose names will long be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance. To this list might be added the names of at least three individuals recently connected with missions of the Board, though not so connected at the time of their decease,—Mr. Dunmore, from Western Turkey; Mr. Rice, of the Sandwich Islands; and Mrs. Willey, of the former Cherokee mission.

Within the year,—the larger part of them within the last three months,—seventeen new laborers have been sent abroad, and twelve, after visits more or less protracted to the United States, have departed for their respective

fields. Two others, indeed, Dr. and Mrs. Jewett, sailed, but were arrested at Liverpool by the death of the former.

Looking at the whole field of our missionary operations abroad, perhaps about the usual degree of prosperity and encouragement has been granted; and in the home department of the work, it will not soon be forgotten, as furnishing occasion for fervent thanksgiving, that, notwithstanding the continuance and growing magnitude of the struggle with a gigantic and fearfully wicked rebellion, the Lord has graciously inclined the hearts of his people still to remember his own cause, and has so ordered various circumstances, that while no *disastrous* curtailments have been forced upon the missions, the treasury of the Board has been even in great measure relieved from the degree of indebtedness which existed at the commencement of the year. While, therefore, deaths abroad, as well as deaths at home, admonish us to work while the day lasts, remembering how soon the night cometh, the continued tokens of God's providential care over this work, and the cheerful readiness to go forward in it which has been manifested by his people, and was specially exhibited in the great gathering at the Board's annual meeting in Springfield, may well lead us again to "review the year with gratitude, and look forward to the future with confiding hope."

AFRICA.

GABOON MISSION.

BARAKA.—William Walker, Ira M. Preston, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Catharine H. Walker, Mrs. Jane E. Preston.—One native helper.

NENGENENOR.—One native helper.

In this country.—Albert Bushnell, Jacob Best, Epaminondas J. Pierce, Andrew D. Jack, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Lucinda J. Bushnell, Mrs. Gertrude Best, Mrs. Mary E. Jack, Miss Jane A. Van Allen.

Since the last annual survey, ill health has called Miss Van Allen to return, on a visit to the United States. Only two brethren, with their wives, are now on the ground; but they have been, more than often heretofore, encouraged in their labors by apparent religious interest among the people, the faithfulness of some church members, and the hopeful conversion of a goodly number of persons. These two brethren, Messrs. Walker and Preston, as also Mr. Bushnell, now on a visit to this country, number each from fourteen to twenty years, since they commenced their missionary career on that sickly coast.

ZULU.

UMUNU.—Elijah Robbins, *Missionary*; Mrs. Addie B. Robbins.

UMTALUNI.—Hyman A. Wilder, *Missionary*; Mrs. Abby T. Wilder.

IVAPA.—Seth B. Stone, *Missionary*.

ANMAHLONGWA.—Stephen C. Pixley, *Missionary*; Mrs. Louisa Pixley.

IFUMI.—William Ireland, Henry M. Bridgman, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman.

AMANZIMTOTE.—Silas McKinney, David Rood, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Alvira V. Rood.—One native teacher.

ITAFAMASHI.—(Vacant.)

INANDA.—William Mellen, *Missionary*; Mrs. Laura W. Mellen.

UMSUNDULI.—(Vacant.)

ESIDUMBINI.—Josiah Tyler, *Missionary*; Mrs. Susan W. Tyler.

UMVOTI.—Aldin Grout, *Missionary*; Mrs. Charlotte B. Grout.

MAPUMULO.—Andrew Abraham, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah L. Abraham.—One native catechist.

Station not known.—Charles H. Lloyd, *Missionary*; Mrs. Katharine C. Lloyd.

On the way.—Daniel Lindley, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lucy A. Lindley.

In this country.—Lewis Grout, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lydia Grout, Mrs. Catharine M. Stone.

This mission has enjoyed the usual prosperity. In several of the churches there has been a very good degree of religious interest. Twenty-two have been added to the church, others were hopefully converted, and professing Christians were revived. The churches are making some progress towards self-support. Much interest is manifested in the Missionary Society, for sustaining native home missionaries.

The body of converts, all so lately barbarous, have contributed 750 dollars for various purposes. So great are the inducements to trade, growing out of the incoming civilization, that only a few of the converts have been induced to give themselves to the ministry of the Word. Yet some have done this under such circumstances and with such a spirit, apparently, as much to encourage the missionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd sailed to join this mission, June 21; Mr. and Mrs. Rood embarked on their return, May 10, and Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, October 28. The death of two female members of the mission must be recorded. Mrs. McKinney died, November 21, 1861, and Mrs. Ireland, January 25, 1862. Mr. Lewis Groat has returned to the United States.

Two mission dwellings, those of Mr. Lindley at Inanda, and of Mr. Abraham at Mapumulo, have been destroyed by fire.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

ATHENS.—Jonas King, D. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Anna A. King.

During a considerable part of the year, Dr. King was in great measure disabled from labor by illness, and he has made no report concerning his mission.

EUROPEAN TURKEY AND WESTERN ASIA.

WESTERN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—William Goodell, D. D., Elias Riggs, D. D., I. F. Pettibone, George F. Herick, Tillman C. Trowbridge, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Abigail F. Goodell, Mrs. Martha J. Riggs, Mrs. Margaret F. Trowbridge, Mrs. Helen M. Herick; Miss Maria A. West, *Teacher*.—Two pastors, two licensed preachers, eight helpers, and eight teachers.

ADRIANOPLE.—Oliver Crane, Charles F. Morse, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Marion D. Crane, Mrs. Eliza D. Morse.—One teacher, and one helper.

PHILIPPOPOLIS.—James F. Clarke, *Missionary*; Mrs. Isabella G. Clarke.—One teacher.

ESKI ZAGRA.—Theodore L. Byington, *Missionary*; Mrs. Margaret E. Byington.—One helper.

SMYRNA.—Daniel Ladd, Edward M. Dodd, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Charlotte H. Ladd, Mrs. Lydia B. Dodd.—One pastor, and one preacher.

NICOMEDIA.—Justin W. Parsons, *Missionary*; Mrs. Catharine Parsons.—Three pastors, one preacher, five helpers, and nine teachers.

BROOSA.—Joseph K. Greene, *Missionary*; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Greene.

SIVAS.—Oliver W. Winchester, William W. Livingston, *Missionaries*; Henry S. West, M. D., *Missionary Physician*; Mrs. Janette L. Winchester, Mrs. Martha E. Livingston, Mrs. Lottie M. West.—Two preachers, six teachers, and one helper.

CESAREA.—Wilson A. Farnsworth, *Missionary*; Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth.—Two preachers, seven helpers, and six teachers.

MARSOVAN.—Julius Y. Leonard, *Missionary*; Mrs. Amelia A. Leonard.—One preacher, four helpers, and four teachers.

On the way to the mission.—Henry C. Haskell, *Missionary*; Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell.

In this country.—Josiah Peabody, Henry J. Van Lennep, D. D., Edwin E. Bliss, George Washburn, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Mary L. Peabody, Mrs. Emily Van Lennep, Mrs. Isabella H. Bliss, Mrs. Mary Ann Jewett, Mrs. Henrietta Washburn, Miss Sarah E. West.

Four members of this mission have been removed by death, all under peculiar circumstances; suddenly, or after a very brief illness. The manner of Dr. Dwight's departure, when journeying in Vermont, on the 25th of January, will not soon be forgotten. Dr. Jewett, encouraged by able medical opinions, was returning to the field from the United States, when, at Liverpool, on the 18th of June, his disease suddenly terminated his life. Mr. Meriam fell by the hand of robbers on the 3d of July, and his wife survived him only a few weeks. The death of these laborers was a great loss to the mission. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. Arms, and Miss Sarah E. West have come, within the year, to the United States. Mr. Arms has taken a release from his connection with the Board; as have also Mr. and Mrs. Ball, the health of Mrs. Ball preventing their continuance in the work. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, new laborers, sailed from New York, October 4. Mr. Pettibone left the United States on his return to Turkey, in December, 1861. There are now connected with this mission twenty churches, with 466 members, of whom fifty-eight were received during the year. The whole number of persons registered as Protestants, is 1,931. Thirty-five common schools contain 897 pupils. The seminary at Bebek and the female boarding school at Hass Keny, have been suspended for a time, with the expectation of making a change in the location

of the institutions, removing them to the interior. The printing of the mission for the year, amounted to 8,307,000 pages, of which 2,840,000 were pages of Scripture. Dr. Riggs has continued his labors in the translation of the Bulgarian Scriptures. There are still encouraging indications of a waking up of Mussulman mind to religious inquiry.

CENTRAL TURKEY.

AINTAR.—Benjamin Schneider, D. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Susan M. Schneider, Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing; Miss Myra A. Proctor, *Teacher*.—One native pastor, one preacher, and nine teachers.

MARASH.—George H. White, Alvan B. Goodale, M. D., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Joanna F. White, Mrs. Mary E. Goodale.—One native pastor and seven teachers.

ORFPA.—George B. Nutting, Zenas Goss, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Susan A. Nutting.—One preacher and two teachers.

ALRFFO.—Andrew T. Pratt, M. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah F. Pratt.—One native pastor and one teacher.

ANTIOCH.—Homer B. Morgan, *Missionary*; Mrs. Susan H. Morgan.—One preacher and two teachers.

Mrs. Powers, of this mission, died at Austerlitz, N. Y., January 2, and Mr. Powers has felt constrained to ask a release from his connection with the Board. Mr. Coffing died March 26, of wounds received from assassins, deeply regretted by his associates. To the 12 churches of the mission, 92 persons were added by profession during the year, making a present total membership of 786. The total average number in the congregations, at 25 places for stated preaching, is 3,136. 41 common schools contain 1,628 pupils, and 614 other persons, adults, are receiving instruction from "little teachers." The Christian activity, and the self-denying spirit of benevolence, manifested by many of the native Christians, is very gratifying, and the progress at some of the stations, particularly Marash and Orfpa, has been remarkable. Dr. Goodell, of Constantinople, remarked after attending the annual meeting, "God has indeed done marvelous things for this mission, whereof many hearts are glad."

EASTERN TURKEY.

MOSUL.—Two native preachers.

DIARBEKIR.—Augustus Walker, *Missionary*; David H. Nutting, M. D., *Missionary Physician*; Mrs.

Eliza M. Walker, Mrs. Mary E. Nutting.—One native preacher, and one teacher.

MARDIN.—W. F. Williams, *Missionary*; Mrs. Williams.—One native preacher, one teacher and one helper.

BITLIS.—George C. Knapp, Lyander T. Burbank, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Alina M. Knapp, Mrs. Sarah S. Burbank.—One native preacher and one helper.

ERZERUM.—George A. Pollard, *Missionary*; Mrs. Mary Helen Pollard.—One native preacher and one teacher.

ARABKIR.—Sanford Richardson, *Missionary*; Mrs. Rhoda Ann Richardson.—One native preacher and two teachers.

KHARPOOT.—Orson P. Allen, Crosby H. Wheeler, Herman N. Barnum, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Caroline B. Allen, Mrs. Susan A. Wheeler, Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Miss Arabella L. Babcock.—One native pastor and one teacher.

In this country.—Henri B. Haskell, M. D., *Missionary Physician*; Mrs. Lucy C. Lobdell, Mrs. Sarah J. Haskell.

Mr. Marsh has been constrained to the conclusion that duty requires him to remain in the United States, at least for the present, and has been released from his connection with the Board. Miss Babcock sailed to join the mission, May 31, and is to have charge of a girls' school at Kharpoot. The number of churches connected with this mission is 11, with a total membership of 344. 46 were added by profession during the last year reported. There are 41 common schools, with 948 pupils. The theological school at Kharpoot has 24 students. The average aggregate number attending on preaching, at 30 places, has been 1,338. The extent of territory and the population, connected with some of the stations of this mission, are very large, and the developments of the work are encouraging. In this, as in other missions in Turkey, there is progress in the matter of self-support. The students in the theological school have given great satisfaction by their thoroughness in study, the tone of their piety, and their usefulness in Sabbath and vacation labors.

SYRIA.

BEIRUT.—William M. Thomson, D. D., C. V. A. Van Dyck, M. D., Henry H. Jessup, *Missionaries*; George C. Hurter, *Printer*; Mrs. Maria Thomson, Mrs. Julia A. Van Dyck, Mrs. Caroline Jessup.—One native preacher, three teachers, and one other helper.

ADRIH.—Simeon H. Calhoun, William Bird, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Emily P. Calhoun, Mrs. Sarah F. Bird.—One native preacher, and four teachers.

SUK EL GHURB.—One native teacher, and one helper.

SIDON AND HASHEIYA.—J. Edwards Ford, J. Lorenzo Lyons, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Mary P. Ford, Mrs. Catharine N. Lyons; Miss Adelaide L. Mason, *Teacher of the Female Boarding School*.—Two native preachers, and eight teachers.

HUMS.—One native preacher.

TRIPOLI.—(Vacant.)

On the way to the mission.—Samuel Jessup, *Missionary*; Mrs. Ann Eliza Jessup.

In this country.—Daniel Bliss, William W. Eddy, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Abby M. Bliss, Mrs. H. M. Eddy, Mrs. Elizabeth Hurter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird left this country May 31, returning to their missionary work. Mr. Hurter having spent several months in the United States, to avail himself of the latest improvements in printing and binding, left for Beirut, June 20. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jessup sailed from New York, for Syria, Dec. 6. In view of pressing demands, Mr. H. H. Jessup has been transferred to Beirut, and Mr. Lyons to Sidon.

This mission, though suffering for a want of laborers, was never so promising of spiritual fruit as now. More persons have avowed themselves Protestants during the last twelve months, than during the whole previous forty years, and never were so many inquiring on the subject of religion. In Hums, two hundred and fifty persons have declared themselves Protestants, and two hundred and thirty-two Maronites in B'teddin have announced their adhesion to the gospel. In Cana, the Protestant community has increased threefold. The Hasbeiya church was broken up by the massacre, but a new church of seventeen members has been formed in the Merj-Ayun district, most of them from that church. Six were admitted to the church in Sidon; there were also additions to the churches in Beirut and Abeih; and nearly forty persons are reported as hopeful candidates for admission in connection with these three stations. Missionary associations have been formed, both of males and females, for weekly offerings to support a native preacher at Hums and a city missionary in Beirut, and to supply preachers for

several localities in the south. An unusual number of adults are learning to read, in order to study the Scriptures, and Bible-classes have been largely increased. The mission earnestly calls for a strong reinforcement.

NESTORIANS.

OBOOMIAH.—Samuel A. Rhea, Henry N. Cobb, *Missionaries*; Frank N. H. Young, M. D., *Missionary Physician*; Mrs. Sarah Jane Rhea, Mrs. Matilda E. Cobb; Miss Mary Susan Rice, Miss Aura J. Beach, *Teachers*.

SEIR.—Joseph G. Cochran, Benjamin Labaree, Jr., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Deborah P. Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Labaree; Miss Harriet N. Crawford, *Teacher*.

SALMAS.—John H. Shedd, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah J. Shedd.

Returning to Persia.—Justin Perkins, D. D.

In this country.—Austin H. Wright, M. D., George W. Coan, *Missionaries*; Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Mrs. Catharine M. Wright, Mrs. Sarah P. Coan, Mrs. Sarah A. Breath, Mrs. Esther E. Thompson; Miss Fidelia Flak, *Teacher*.

The Nestorian mission has suffered much during the past year. Mr. Breath died of cholera in November, 1861—an irreparable loss; and Mrs. Breath has since been obliged to return to this country with her children. The health of Mr. Ambrose has required him to relinquish the missionary work, and the same is true of Mrs. Thompson, who has returned to the United States. The health of Mr. Coan demanding a cessation from labor, he is also now on a visit to this country, with his family. On the other hand, Dr. Perkins, the founder of the mission, is on his way back to Persia. He sailed August 20. The Nestorians have been rendered somewhat restless by oppression, and by the vain hope of Russian intervention; but God has not forsaken his own work. The week of prayer in January was observed by the missionaries and the native preachers and helpers throughout the field, and awakened great interest. In February, there was a revival of religion in both the male and female seminaries. 62 persons were admitted to church fellowship during the year. The pledges of offerings to the Lord, made with such marked liberality in April, 1861, have

been fulfilled, with very few exceptions. The mission has resolved to throw the support of the schools on the Plain, in great measure upon the people. There is a theological class of fifteen, all of whom are pledged to become preachers of the gospel. The Nestorians in the mountains were looked after by native preachers, under the special oversight of Mr. Cobb, whose place is now to be supplied by Mr. Shedd. There is more and more evidence that a spiritual work is going on among the Mohammedans of Persia, though it is still in its earliest stage.

SOUTHERN ASIA.

MAHRATTAS.

BOMBAY.—Charles Harding, *Missionary*; Mrs. Julia M. Harding.—One native pastor.

AHMEDNUGGER.—Henry Ballantine, Lemuel Bissell, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Ballantine, Mrs. Mary E. Bissell.—One native pastor, and fifteen native helpers. Five out-stations.

SERGOO.—(In charge of Mr. Bissell).—One native pastor, and five native helpers. Two out-stations.

RAHURI.—Amos Abbott, *Missionary*; Mrs. Anstice W. Abbott.—Nine native helpers. Six out-stations.

KHOKAR.—William P. Barker, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lucelia T. Barker.—Fifteen native helpers. Eleven out-stations.

WADALE.—Samuel B. Fairbank, *Missionary*; Mrs. Mary B. Fairbank.—One native preacher, and twelve native helpers. Twelve out-stations.

KOLGAUM.—(In charge of Mr. Bissell).—Four native helpers. Three out-stations.

SATARA.—Samuel C. Dean, *Missionary*; Mrs. Augusta E. Dean.—One native pastor, and three native helpers.

MALCOLM PETH.—Mrs. Mary L. Graves.

On the way to the mission.—Sendel B. Munger, Henry W. Ballantine, Henry J. Bruce, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Sarah S. Munger, Mrs. Lizzie L. Ballantine, Mrs. Hepibeth F. Bruce.

In this country.—Allen Hazen, William Wood, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Martha B. Hazen.

Miss Farrar, after almost thirty-five years of faithful labor, in this field, went to her rest, January 25. Mr. Munger sailed from Boston, October 29, returning to his field, accompanied by Mrs. Munger, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, new laborers.

In view of the probable embarrassments growing out of our civil war, liberal contributions have been made to the Mahratta mission, by English and Scotch brethren in India and elsewhere; and

even Hindoo gentlemen, not Christians, made donations amounting to about \$200. The war has also been the occasion here, as in several other missions, of stirring up the native Christians to good works. The total amount given and pledged by the native Christians within the bounds of this mission, exceeds \$500; and the total amount from all sources is \$7,687. Four new churches were organized during the year, making the number of churches twenty-two. Eighty-five new members were received. The number of cities and villages represented in these churches, is one hundred and one; showing a wide diffusion of Christianity among the people. Several persons of high caste were among those received, and the social condition of the Christians is improving. At Ahmednuggur, there is a training school for catechists and teachers, and also a theological class. In short, the mission, as a whole, is blessed with prosperity; while the indications of progress in the Ahmednuggur district are especially encouraging.

MADRAS.

CHINTADREFETTAR.—Miron Winslow, D. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Ellen A. Winslow.—Two catechists and seven teachers.

ROYAPURAM.—Phineas B. Hunt, *Printer*; Mrs. Abigail N. Hunt.—One ordained native preacher, one catechist, and five teachers.

BLACK TOWN.—The printing establishment is within the walled city.

Mr. Hunt, the missionary printer, has been absent at the Hills, with his family, on account of ill health, and the usual report has not been received of the large printing establishment under his care. Dr. Winslow has completed the Tamil Dictionary, upon which he has been long engaged. Eleven members were added to the mission church at Madras during the year.

MADURA.

MADURA.—John Rendall, *Missionary*; Mrs. Jane B. Rendall; Miss Sarah W. Ashley, *Teacher*.—One native pastor, ten catechists, six readers, two teachers in boarding school, six schoolmasters and two schoolmistresses.

DINDIGUL.—Edward Webb, *Missionary*; Mrs. Nancy A. Webb.—One native pastor, seven catechists, three readers, three schoolmasters.

TIRUMUNGALUM.—James Herrick, *Missionary*; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Herrick.—Eleven catechists, three schoolmasters and two schoolmistresses.

TIRUPUVANUM.—Edward Chester, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sophia Chester.—Two catechists, one reader, five schoolmasters and one schoolmistress.

MANDANASALIE.—Horace S. Taylor, *Missionary*; Mrs. Martha S. Taylor.—Three native pastors, twenty catechists, fifteen readers, sixteen schoolmasters and one schoolmistress.

MAIUR.—Thomas S. Burnell, *Missionary*; Mrs. Martha Burnell.—Five catechists, five schoolmasters and one schoolmistress.

PERIACULUM.—David C. Scudder, *Missionary*; Mrs. Harriet L. Scudder.—One native pastor, nineteen catechists, four readers, seven schoolmasters, and six schoolmistresses.

BATTALAGUNDU.—George T. Washburn, *Missionary*; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Washburn.—Six catechists, three readers, six schoolmasters and one schoolmistress.

MANA MADURA.—William B. Capron, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah B. Capron.—One catechist.

FULNEY.—Charles T. White, *Missionary*; Mrs. Anna M. White.—Two catechists, two readers, one schoolmaster and one schoolmistress.

PASUMALIE.—William Tracy, *Missionary*; Mrs. Emily F. Tracy.—One catechist, four teachers in the seminary, and seven schoolmasters.

SIVAGUNGA.—(In charge of Mr. Capron.)—Two catechists and one schoolmaster.

USALAMPATTIL.—(In charge of Mr. Herrick.)—Three catechists, one schoolmaster and one schoolmistress.

KAMBAM.—Joseph T. Noyes, *Missionary*; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Noyes.—(The native helpers at this new station are included among those numbered at Periaculum.)

In this country.—Clarendon F. Muzzy, John E. Chandler, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Mary Ann Muzzy, Mrs. Charlotte H. Chandler.

The Madura mission has prosecuted its work through the year with the usual measure of success. Neither death nor severe sickness has occurred; and it is worthy of grateful notice, that for fourteen years, no adult member of the mission has been called from the world. There are now one hundred and forty-five congregations of nominal Christians, embracing a total of 6,372 persons. The churches are twenty-eight, containing 1,127 members, of whom ninety-four were added during the year. The missionaries rejoice in being able to say, that they have seen more direct evidence of the presence and power of the Spirit, in a few of the congregations, than ever before. Several hopeful conversions occurred in the girls' boarding school. The six native pastors are laborious and useful men; and the native helpers are subjected to a course of study, with

semi-annual examinations before the missionaries, which is doing much to improve them, and quicken in them a desire for higher mental and spiritual attainments. The seminary at Pasumalie is a most valuable institution, with thirty-nine students. The pupils in the female boarding school are forty-five. There are 72 common schools, with 1,060 pupils. The people are increasingly disposed to read, and 250 Bibles and Testaments, over 500 portions of Scripture, and 45,000 tracts, were distributed among them.

CEYLON.

BATTICOTTA.—Marshall D. Sanders, *Missionary*; Mrs. Georgiana K. Sanders, Mrs. Hannah W. C. Ward.—One licensed preacher, three catechists, one teacher for training and theological school, six school teachers, and five other helpers.

TILLIPALLY.—(In charge of Mr. Quick.)—Three catechists, and six school teachers.

PANDITERIPO.—James Quick, *Missionary*; Mrs. Maria E. Quick.—Three catechists and three school teachers.

ODDOOVILLE.—Lavi Spaulding, *Missionary*; Mrs. Mary C. Spaulding, Miss Eliza Agnew.—One licensed preacher, one catechist, four teachers for boarding school, six school teachers, and three other helpers.

MANEY.—Eurotas P. Hastings, *Missionary*; Mrs. Anna Hastings.—One catechist, three school teachers, and two other helpers.

CHAVAGACHERRY.—James A. Bates, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah A. Bates.—One native pastor, two catechists, two school teachers, and one other helper.

ODDOOPITTY.—John C. Smith, *Missionary*; Mrs. Mary C. Smith.—Two catechists, four school teachers, and one other helper.

On their way out.—William W. Howland, *Missionary*; Samuel F. Green, M. D., *Missionary Physician*; Mrs. Susan B. Howland, and Mrs. Margaretta W. Green.

In this country.—Nathan L. Lord, M. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Laura W. Lord.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland and Dr. and Mrs. Green embarked at Boston, May 26, for Madras, the first three returning to the field of their former labors, and the latter going out for the first time. Mr. Meigs, one of the founders of the mission, having labored in connection with it more than forty years, finished his earthly career in the city of New York, on the 12th of May. The mission, though tried with the apprehension of diminished funds, has enjoyed the usual prosperity. Fourteen village schools have been sustained by tuition

fees and by native contributions, and thirty-one by the funds of the Board. The pupils exceeded a thousand. The Oodooville female boarding school numbered forty-six pupils. In February, a new class of sixteen was received in the training and theological institution, where there are twenty-two young men pursuing their studies. There are ten churches, containing 439 members; 43 were received during the year. One new church was organized, and received a native pastor, who has the prospect of much usefulness. There are now four churches in the mission with native pastors, all as successful and prosperous as could have been anticipated. In this mission, also, there is an encouraging development of benevolence among the native Christians.

EASTERN ASIA.

CANTON.

CANTON.—Dyer Ball, M. D., Samuel W. Bonney, Daniel Vrooman, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Isabella Ball, Mrs. Catharine V. R. Bonney, Mrs. Maria W. Vrooman. Four native teachers.

Little change has occurred in connection with the mission at Canton during the year. The same laborers have continued to prosecute the same work, much as heretofore. Dr. Ball's health has obliged him practically to withdraw from the mission, but he is favored with the kind care of his son-in-law, Dr. Happer, of the Presbyterian mission. A proportionate attention is paid to schools, both for boys and girls. There is believed to be increased attention by the Chinese to preaching, and the brethren continue their excursions in the wide field around Canton. Mr. Bonney testifies to a great and happy change in the feelings of the people towards foreigners, and especially in their treatment of religious teachers, during the seventeen years since he first went to Canton.

FUH-CHAU.

FUH-CHAU.—Lyman B. Peet, Caleb C. Baldwin, Justus Doolittle, Charles Hartwell, Simeon F. Woodin, *Missionaries*; Mrs. H. L. Peet, Mrs.

Harriet F. Baldwin, Mrs. Lucy E. Doolittle, Mrs. Lucy E. Hartwell, Mrs. Sarah L. Woodin.—Five native helpers.

At Fuh-chau, the publication of the treaty between England and China has had a good effect. The mission can now hold dwelling-houses and houses for worship within the city, as well as in the suburbs. There is a manifest increase of disposition among the people to hear the gospel, especially in the villages. Here, too, there is a favorable change in the feelings and conduct of the people toward foreigners. The female members of the mission have had unusual encouragement to labor for their own sex. Six members were added to the church, and the printing amounted to nearly one million of pages.

NORTH CHINA.

TIENTSIN.—Henry Blodget, *Missionary*.

SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Eliza J. Bridgman.

On the way to the mission.—Charles A. Stanley, Lyman Dwight Chapin, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Ursula Stanley, Mrs. Clara L. Chapin.

In this country.—Mrs. Sarah F. R. Blodget.

Dr. Bridgman, the first appointed of the Board's missionaries in China, after thirty-two years of faithful labor, died on the 2d of November, 1861. It was announced last year, that Mr. Blodget had removed to Tientsin, far to the north of Shanghai; and as it is expected that our operations in the future will be mainly in that vicinity, the name of this mission has been changed from the "Shanghai" to the "North China Mission." Northern China is opening its broad fields for missionary labor with great interest. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley sailed, to reinforce the mission, on the 1st of July, and Mr. and Mrs. Chapin on the 1st of November. Mr. Blodget writes in a very encouraging manner from Tientsin; but his health has been such as to endanger his not being able to await the arrival of expected fellow-laborers. He has formed a church of nine members, and the character of the members is such as gives promise for the future. Mr. Doolittle, of the

Fuh-chau mission, visited Tientsin in June, and in view of Mr. Blodget's state of health, and the necessities of the case, he will labor, for a time at least, in the North China field.

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

[Of the persons named below, Messrs. A. Bishop, Gulick, Coan, Bond, James W. Smith, C. B. Andrews, and Pogue, derive their support *wholly* from the Islands; and Messrs. Thurston, Baldwin, Clark, L. Smith, Paris, Lyons, Alexander, Parker, Emerson, Rowell, Dole, Johnson, S. E. Bishop, Forbes, and Wilcox, only *in part*. The relation of the brethren to the Board, is similar to that subsisting between Home Missionaries and the Society which guarantees their support.]

HAWAII.

NORTH KONA.—Rev. Asa Thurston, and Mrs. Lucy G. Thurston.

SOUTH KONA.—Rev. John D. Paris, and Mrs. Mary C. Paris.

KAU.—Vacant.

HILO.—Rev. Titus Coan, Rev. David B. Lyman; Mrs. Fidelia C. Coan, Mrs. Sarah B. Lyman, Mrs. Jane S. Shipman.

WAIMEA.—Rev. Lorenzo Lyons, and Mrs. Lucia G. Lyons.

KOHALA.—Rev. Elias Bond, and Mrs. Ellen M. Bond.

MAUI.

LAHAINA.—Rev. Dwight Baldwin, M. D., and Mrs. Charlotte F. Baldwin.

KAANAPALI.—(Out-station).—J. H. Moku, *Native Pastor*.

LAHAINALUNA.—(Seminary belonging to and supported by the Government), Rev. John F. Pogue; Mrs. Maria K. Pogue, and Miss Lydia Brown.

WAILUKU.—Rev. William P. Alexander, and Mrs. Mary Ann Alexander.

HONUAULA.—(Out-station).—S. W. Nueku, *Native Pastor*.

HANA.—Rev. Sereno E. Bishop, and Mrs. Bishop.

MOLOKAI.

KALAUAAHA.—Rev. Anderson O. Forbes; Mrs. Maria P. Forbes, Mrs. Rebecca H. Hitchcock.

OAHU.

HONOLULU.—Rev. Ephraim W. Clark, Rev. Lowell Smith, Rev. Peter J. Gulick, Rev. Claudius B. Andrews; Mrs. Mary K. Clark, Mrs. Abba W. Smith, Mrs. Fanny H. Gulick, Mrs. Maria F. Chamberlain.

PUNAHOU, (Oahu College).—Rev. Cyrus T. Mills, *President*; Mr. William Dewitt Alexander, *Professor*; Mrs. Susan L. Mills, Mrs. Abbie Alexander, Mrs. Maria C. Ogden.

EWA.—Rev. Artemas Bishop, Mrs. Delia S. Bishop, and S. Kahoolalahala, *Native Pastor*.

KANEHOHE.—Rev. Benjamin W. Parker, and Mrs. Mary E. Parker.

WAIALUA.—Rev. John S. Emerson, and Mrs. Ursula S. Emerson.

WAIANAE.—(Out-station.)

HANULA.—(Out-station).—M. Kuae, *Native Pastor*.

KAUAI.

WAIMEA.—Rev. George B. Rowell; Mrs. Malvina J. Rowell, Mrs. Mary P. Whitney.

KOLOA.—Rev. James W. Smith, M. D., Rev. Daniel Dole, Mrs. Mellicent K. Smith, Mrs. Charlotte C. Dole.

WAIOLI.—Rev. Edward Johnson, Mr. Abner Wilcox; Mrs. Lois S. Johnson, Mrs. Lucy E. Wilcox.

The Island of Hawaii has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Shipman, which occurred December 21, 1861. Mrs. Andrews, wife of Rev. C. B. Andrews, of Honolulu, after long suffering from disease, went to her rest, January 27. The venerable Mr. Thurston, one of the founders of the mission, is suffering under the weight of years. The death of Dr. Armstrong, in 1860, who was President of the Board of Education, has been prejudicial to the schools. The common schools of the Islands are sustained by the Government; as is, also, the high school, or native college, at Lahainaluna; which has lately suffered the loss of some of its buildings by fire. The law requires the children between the ages of six and sixteen, to attend the schools. The whole people is thus being brought somewhat under the influence of the press. They read the Word of God; they read the newspapers; thought is stimulated; inquiry is awakened; and it is not strange that papists, infidels, and other enemies of righteousness, should combine to overthrow this school system. The high school at Lahainaluna was never more highly valued in its relations both to the state and the church. The number of its students is one hundred and five. The number in the Oahu College is fifty-two, and the institution continues to prosper. The number of members reported in the churches, at the close of 1861, was exactly 20,000. The amount of contributions by the native churches, for the support and propagation of the gospel, besides the personal labor bestowed on their meeting-houses, is about \$18,000. The Report speaks of ecclesiastical bodies, formed in the different Islands,

as nurseries of the infant churches. Ten young men, in all, have been licensed as preachers, and four others have been ordained as co-pastors with missionaries, it being deemed unsafe as yet to give them an independent position. One has received ordination as a missionary to Micronesia, within the year.

MICRONESIA.

RONKITI, (Ponape).—Albert A. Sturges, *Missionary*; Mrs. Susan M. Sturges.

KUSAIE, (Strong's Island).—Benjamin G. Snow, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lydia V. Snow.

EBON, (one of the Balik Islands).—Edward T. Doane, *Missionary*.

APAIANG, (one of the Kingsmill Islands).—Hiram Bingham, Jr., *Missionary*; Mrs. Minerva C. Bingham.—Two Hawaiian preachers.

Location not known.—One ordained Hawaiian preacher, and one helper.

Absent.—Luther H. Gulick, M. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Louisa G. Gulick.

It is expected that the mission to Micronesia will be in great measure restricted, hereafter, to the two considerable groups lying nearest to the Sandwich Islands, called the 'Kingsmill' and 'Marshall' Islands; or, at least, that the American missionary force will be concentrated there. The manner of carrying the gospel to the "regions beyond," will depend on the future development of God's providence. Mrs. Doane, who was at the Sandwich Islands in search of health, finished her earthly course there in February. Mrs. Sturges has returned to her husband; and Dr. Gulick, not having yet regained his health, is now in the United States. Mr. Bingham has translated the Gospels and the Acts into the language of the Southern group, and Mr. Doane has commenced translating into the language of the Marshall Islands. The prospects of this mission have that mingling of light and shade which is common to missions among a savage people, in their earlier stages.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

DAKOTAS.

HAZLEWOOD.—Stephen R. Riggs, *Missionary*; Hugh D. Cunningham, *Steward of the Boarding School*; Mrs. Mary Ann C. Riggs, Mrs. Mary B. Cunningham; Miss Isabella B. Riggs, *Teacher*.

YELLOW MEDICINE.—Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Margaret P. Williamson; Miss Jane S. Williamson, *Teacher*.

LOWER AGENCY.—John P. Williamson, *Missionary*.

The brethren among the Dakotas, at the close of their missionary year, made a favorable report. Ten persons had recently professed their faith in the Saviour; and the whole number of communicants was eighty-three, advancing, it was believed, in knowledge and stability. The schools seemed to be as prosperous as they had ever been. Such of the Indians as came more immediately under the influence of the mission, were making decided progress in civilization. The use of intoxicating liquors, in the vicinity of the different stations, had become much reduced. It is not strange, therefore, that these brethren were hopeful, as well as happy, in their work.

On the 18th of August, however, the families at Yellow Medicine and Hazlewood (Mr. J. P. Williamson being out of the State) discerned the tokens of a portentous storm. They fled for their lives, and after wandering about upon the prairies for several days, they reached a place of safety. They have not returned to the stations which are mentioned above, and which they were occupying at the time of the outbreak. Perhaps they will never return to them. In truth, the future of the mission is altogether uncertain. There is some reason to hope, however, that its efforts in behalf of the Dakotas have not come to an end; and it is quite possible that its labors, by reason of their great calamity, will be more successful hereafter than they have been in past years.

Of the causes of this unexpected and terrible uprising, of the war which has ended in the subjugation of the Indians, and of the trial and condemnation which followed, this is not the place to speak. It is a melancholy chapter in the history of our aboriginal tribes.

OJIBWAS.

ODANAH.—Leonard H. Wheeler, *Missionary*; Edwin Ellis, M. D., *Teacher*; David B. Spencer,

Steward of the Boarding School; Mrs. Harriet W. Wheeler, Mrs. D. B. Spencer; Miss Rhoda W. Spicer, *Teacher*; Henry Blatchford, *Native Preacher*.

The Ojibwas, at Odanah, are described as making decided progress in the arts and comforts of life. They are improving their habitations, and cultivating more land. The boarding school has had an average of twenty-two pupils; and its condition is regarded as satisfactory. Aside from the arrangements intended to secure a good moral and religious training, the highest place is given to domestic and out-door employments. The day school is large and efficient. No additions have been made to the church, within the past year, and the number of communicants remains unchanged.

These Indians generally abstain from labor on the Sabbath; but, unfortunately, they have no habit of attending public worship with regularity. When visited at their houses, and invited to the sanctuary, they do not refuse to go; in the absence of any such inducement, however, they neglect this duty. The weekly female prayer-meeting, and the monthly meeting of mothers, are reported as exerting a happy influence.

SENECAS.

CATTARAUGUS.—Asher Wright, *Missionary*; Mrs. Laura B. Wright.

UPPER ALLEGHANY.—Nathaniel H. Pierce, *Missionary*; Mrs. Agnes D. Pierce.

The Senecas, residing on the Cattaraugus Reservation, suffered not a little, last year, from the failure of their crops, inundation, &c.; but they have met the exigency in a manner which does them great credit. Notwithstanding their losses, they have shown an increasing desire to improve their outward condition. It is gratifying to learn, moreover, that the population of this Reservation is advancing, the gain being restricted to the Christian Indians.

The Cattaraugus church has been enlarged by the addition of thirteen new members; so that it consists at present of one hundred and twelve Senecas,

and nine who are not of the aboriginal stock. The contributions for benevolent objects have been diminished by the agencies already mentioned; but the Ladies' Sewing Society is accumulating funds for the new missionary, who is anxiously looked for, intending to raise \$100 a year for his support.

The Alleghany Reservation has been visited by the small-pox. Some minds have seemed to be unusually thoughtful. On Cornplanter's Reservation there is new encouragement both for the preacher and the teacher. One has joined the church, and others, apparently, are almost persuaded to be Christians.

SUMMARY.

Missions.

Present number of Missions, . . .	20
" " Stations, . . .	111
" " Out-stations, . . .	190

Laborers Employed.

Ordained Missionaries (7 being Physicians), . . .	147
Physicians not ordained, . . .	6
Other Male Assistants, . . .	5
Female Assistants, . . .	177
Total laborers sent from this country, . . .	335
Native Pastors, . . .	31
Native Preachers and Catechists, . . .	227
Native Helpers, . . .	156
School Teachers, . . .	319—733

Total laborers connected with the missions, 1,063

The Press.

Printing Establishments, . . .	3
Pages printed last year, as far as reported, . . .	10,229,800

The Churches.

Churches, (including all at the Sand. Isl.)	174
Church Members, (do. do.) so far as reported,	25,063
Added during the year, (do. do.) . . .	1,364

Educational Department.

Training and Theological Schools, . . .	
Other Boarding Schools, . . .	11
Free Schools, (omitting those at Sand. Isl.)	328
Pupils in Free Schools, (omitting those at S. I.) . . .	8,096
Pupils in Training and Theological Schools, . . .	276
" " Boarding Schools, . . .	256
Whole No. of Pupils, . . .	8,629

TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF DR. WOOD.

FAILURE of health on the part of several missionaries at Constantinople, in connection with the importance of that post, and a special demand for missionary labor and influence there at the present time, induced the Prudential Committee, a few weeks since, to adopt the following Resolution, viz.: "That Dr. Wood, in consideration of his former experience, and of his familiarity with the Armenian language, be requested to repair to Constantinople, at his early convenience, but without vacating his present office; and to reside there for the space of one year, and longer if necessary, to labor in connection with the mission to Western Turkey; such temporary provision being made for discharging, meanwhile, the duties of the Corresponding Secretary resident at New York, as shall be found practicable and desirable."

This arrangement seems to be required by a juncture of providences, creating an exigency which cannot be so well and economically met in any other way. For loss at home, occasioned by Dr. Wood's temporary absence, there will be compensation, it is anticipated, in his correspondence, and, subsequently, in the advantages which will result from his experience and observations while abroad.

Rev. Daniel Bliss, of the Syria mission, having occasion to spend considerable time in New York, has been requested to take upon him, for the present, such duties in connection with the interests of the Board in that city, and the care of the district specially committed to the charge of the Secretary resident there, as he may be able to perform. Dr. Wood left New York, by steamer, for Liverpool, on his way to Constantinople, December 6.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

WEST AFRICA.—Mr. Walker wrote, Sept. 22, sending a few items of pleasant intelligence, and a few words of appeal, which will be read with interest. He says: "I hardly know whether I have much active faith, or a great deal of passive indifference. I was not very much cast down by the events of 1860-61. I did not suppose the Lord would leave us; I have had few fears in regard to the mission; and I am not as much elated by the apparent prosperity of the past few months as perhaps I ought to be. I rejoice with trembling and labor with hope. There are about fifteen persons now, who would apply for admission to the church, the present and coming week, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to leave their business to come at this time. If all could be present, I suppose that six or eight would be received. On the other hand, one who was restored to the fellowship of the church six months ago, has again fallen into the same deep ditch and narrow pit, from which we hoped he had escaped.

"Mr. Preston is intending to go up the river this week, to try and locate two of our young men at a Paywe settlement on the Asyango creek. The church [at Baraka] is finished, except painting doors and windows, which was commenced this morning, by one of our young men. The donations and assistance of foreigners

and natives cover all the expense, so that we shall not need a dollar of the appropriation to the mission for building. The edifice is better proportioned, better lighted, and much better seated than I had hoped, until we saw it finished. It cost, of money paid, one hundred and sixty dollars. Much of the work, say one-half of the whole, has been done by Mr. Preston and the school-boys; the heavy timbers were brought by Kroomen, sent by the factories; and much other assistance came from the same source. It was dedicated on the 7th instant; when there was a sermon in English, and one in Mpongwe. All present seemed gratified and satisfied. I was constrained to make a full statement of the means used in building, or the business men and traders could not have understood by what feats of financiering the expense was made so small. We have again occasion to set up our Ebenezer, and say, Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.

"We have reason to be renewedly grateful for health spared, and the privilege of laboring still for Christ in Africa. But if you take into account the age of your missionaries at the Gaboon, you will see that we are in much need of a man on the ground, preparing for the work. We want one to locate and superintend the young men whom we hope to put into the field. If I were a letter writer, I would write to Andover, and tell the students there, that if they can afford to cast off our mission forever, we can afford to do without them. This mission does not belong to us, but to Christ; and if Africa receives the gospel, and turns from darkness, it will turn to Christ. We lean upon the Lord. He has been our strength and our hope, and He has not left us. To him be all the glory."

WESTERN TURKEY.—Mr. Trowbridge writes from Adrianople, October 11: "The trial of the murderers of our brother Meriam was closed to-day, and they were sentenced to death. Their names are Ramizan, Baisam, and Khaleem. The other two of the party that attacked Mr. Meriam have not yet been taken. I am assured that the execution of the condemned prisoners shall follow speedily. The Turkish authorities deserve great praise for the energy and impartiality with which they have prosecuted this case. I desire especially to mention His Excellency the Governor General of this Province, Kybrisli Mohammed Pasha, and Col. Nusret Bey, who has presided at the trial with marked dignity and success. John E. Blunt, Esq., the English Vice Consul at this place, and Mr. Camerloher, the Austrian Consul, deserve the hearty thanks of all the friends of the Board and of missions, for their continued and earnest efforts to bring these offenders to justice. The accomplices of the murderers have also been sentenced to various degrees of punishment, according to their deserts. All classes of the people rejoice at the result of the trial, and we fully believe that human life will be more secure in all this part of Turkey, in consequence of the arrest and conviction of these villains."

A letter from Mr. Leonard, of Marsovan, mentions the recovery of Miss M. A. West, now at that place, from a brief but severe and dangerous illness.

CENTRAL TURKEY.—Mr. Jessup writes from Beirut, that Ahmed, the murderer of Mr. Coffing, was executed on the 25th of September. Mustuk Pasha, who protected the second murderer, has been removed from office.

EASTERN TURKEY.—Miss Babcock arrived at Kharpoot, in good health, September 28. Mr. Pollard wrote from Erzroom, October 9: "We have some encouragement in our work here. Have just opened a girls' school and have fifteen to begin with, with a prospect of more, and twenty-four in the boys' school; in all, thirty-nine—about double the number we had three months since, when we first came. Our congregation and Sabbath school, Sabbath before last, numbered fifty-five, and nearly every Sabbath we have strangers present,—from Russia, Bitlis, Diarbekir,

Kharpoot, Arabkir, Cesarea, Moosh, Geghi, Greeks from Athens, &c. &c. There seem to be many strangers coming and going, and we hope that light may be spread abroad from this city, as it has been in days past. Pray for us, that this field may be blessed, like Arabkir and other portions of our mission, and even more abundantly."

NESTORIANS.—Dr. Perkins reached Constantinople, September 27, and Trebizond, October 11, on his way to Oroomiah.

CEYLON.—Messrs. Howland and Green, with their families, reached Madras, on the way to Ceylon, September 26.

CANTON.—Dr. Ball mentions "a most fearful typhoon" on the 27th of July, which destroyed an immense amount of property, on the river and on land, and thousands of lives. Rev. Mr. Gaillard, of the Southern Baptist Board, was killed by the falling of a portion of his dwelling. Particulars in regard to the gale have not been received from our own mission at Canton, but published letters from Presbyterian missionaries and others, present it as indeed "fearful." It was said that about 18,000 dead bodies had been already gathered for burial on the 6th of August, ten days after the storm. Mr. Bonney's house, it appears, shared the fate of very many others, being mostly destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Bonney were absent, and the house was occupied at the time by Mr. Condit, of the Presbyterian Board. The inmates all escaped.

Mr. Bonney wrote from Kanagawa, Japan, August 6. He was there with Mrs. B., on account of her health, which was rapidly improving under the influence of rest, "pure, cool, bracing air, sweet hill water, green fields, riding horseback," etc. He thinks Japan may well become a resort for invalids from China. They were stopping with Dr. Hepburn, of the Presbyterian Board. Ten days later, (August 16,) he wrote again from Yeddo, which place they were "enabled to visit by the kind invitation of the Hon. R. H. Pruyn, United States Minister," of whom he speaks very highly, as one "pursuing the course of a Christian statesman," "an able, diligent, prudent and energetic representative" of his Government at the Court of Yeddo.

LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

Dakota Mission.

LETTER FROM MR. J. P. WILLIAMSON,
NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

Results of the Outbreak.

MR. WILLIAMSON, the son of the older missionary, Dr. Williamson, was away from his station, in Ohio, at the time of the recent massacre of the whites by the Dakotas. Having returned nearer to his field, and seeing no prospect of opportunity to labor among the Indians at present, he was looking for some opening among the whites, when he learned that nearly all the Dakotas with whom he was acquainted, were in camp with the United States troops. He determined to visit them, and went up on Saturday, Novem-

ber 1. He writes from his old station, and many will sympathize deeply with him in view of the changes which he was called to witness, and the present prospects of those for whose temporal and eternal good he had labored, and was hoping still to labor. Nor will it be thought improbable, in view of the excitement necessarily following such an outbreak of savage violence, that he is right in the painful apprehension, that the justice meted out to that offending people will not be carefully impartial, or tempered, as far as it might well be, with mercy. He writes:

I am again permitted to address you from my former mission station. A sad change has come over everything since I left here, somewhat more than two

months ago. Our little meeting-house only remains in the ashes. The materials for a mission dwelling-house, which were all on the ground, (a considerable part of the work was already done,) are now either destroyed or in possession of our army. The stone cellar, and some of the larger timbers remain, and the board fence still stands around a small field which had been fenced. The same destructive hand has visited all the other habitations of the whites. The houses of the civilized Indians, though not destroyed by themselves, have been brought into nearly complete ruin by our soldiers. The principal part of the expedition against the Sioux, under Gen. Sibley, is now encamped at this place. They have under their charge the principal part of the Indians, who formerly received their annuities here and at Yellow Medicine. Little Crow, and most of the other leaders, however, fled north before the surrender, some with and some without their families. The Indian men who surrendered, have all been tried by a court of inquiry, appointed by Gen. Sibley from among his officers. Three hundred and seventy are in chains, convicted of having taken part in the war. There are probably not fifty other able bodied Indian men in the camp; or, in other words, not more than fifty of those who came and delivered themselves up, because they were the most friendly, have been cleared of the guilt of murdering the whites. Most of the members of the mission churches are here, with no charge against them. There are exceptions, however; but the only ones I know of, are Robert Caske, of the Pajutazee church, Pierre Tapetauka, of the same church, and ——— Tahoh'pi-wakan, received at Lac-qui-Parle. Not having arrived until after their cases were disposed of, I do not know the exact testimony against them. The only thing I have heard against the two last was, that they were known to have been among those that attacked Capt. Strout's company near Glencoe.

This they admit, but deny having taken part in the attack. I have inquired more particularly into Caske's case, as he was an elder in the church at Pajutazee, one of the most active young Christian men, my father's neighbor, whom we all loved most dearly, and who assisted my father in his escape, as a son. I am not satisfied with the trial which has been given him, though I might say the same of all the trials. The court, I understand, say that his case is a bad one. He acknowledges having been in several of the battles, but the principal witness against him is a half-breed, who is an inveterate enemy of our religion. What will be done with all those convicted is not known. The general opinion seems to be that they will all be hung; but before they are executed, I understand, the President must approve the sentence.

Trials Before the Court of Inquiry.

All these things make me sad—very sad. Such is the state of feeling here, that I do not consider it always wise or safe to give my opinion in regard to the treatment which many of these Indians receive. Without doubt, those who are fairly convicted of murder should be sentenced to death. Butchering defenseless women and children is certainly murder; and I consider it immensely important that those who have engaged in this, should meet their just deserts. But even a murderer should have a fair trial, especially when he comes and gives himself up for trial, as all these have done. I have no doubt that very many of them are guilty, but I am not satisfied with the way the trials are conducted. Four hundred have been tried in less time than is generally taken in our courts with the case of a single murderer. Again, in very many of the instances, a man's own testimony is the only evidence against him. He is first prejudged as guilty of whatever crime any of the court may choose to charge upon him, and then, if he denies, he is cross-examined with all the ingenuity of a modern

lawyer, to see if he cannot be detected in some error of statement. They are not allowed counsel, and are scarcely allowed a word of explanation themselves. As they know nothing of the manner of conducting trials, if a mistake occurs, they are unable to correct it; and often, not being acquainted with the English language, they very imperfectly understand the evidence upon which they are convicted.

On the other hand, however, I am thankful that the Lord has inclined Gen-Sibley to do them as much justice as he has. The services of Mr. Riggs, in connection with the expedition, have been invaluable to the cause of justice and mercy. It has been in the heart of many to murder the Indians—men, women and children—without discrimination; but thus far they have been restrained.

November 6. Since writing the above, I have learned that orders have been issued to convey all the Indians, who have not been convicted, to the neighborhood of Fort Snelling. They will probably take up their march to-morrow. The men who have been convicted are to be taken to Mankato, for what disposal is not made known. It is sad to see so many women and children marching off, not knowing whether they will ever see their husbands and fathers again.

Religious Services with the Indians.

Mr. Williamson states that when the outbreak occurred, the mission prospects at his station seemed more favorable than at any previous time during the year. Three persons were received to the church at the previous communion season, and several others were considering the question of openly professing Christ. Respecting the Sabbath he had now spent with the Indians in camp, and prospects for the future, he writes:

On the Sabbath I held service twice, at the tent of Napexni, the elder of the church at this place. It would not hold all who wished to attend, but it was the largest to be had. They were good meetings. Perplexed on every side, we

committed our case to God, assured that he would have mercy upon us. They all say that there is no religion now but that of Jehovah. The conjurers and their gods, though they ruled with fury for a time, are now bound.

The future of these Indians looks dark and gloomy, and they feel this to the highest degree. Many of their true friends seem now discouraged, and not willing to make any further efforts to do them good. But it is not so with me. Who can say that God is not taking this people through such a course of training, in order to destroy their faith in idols, and open their hearts to the truth. Such is the opinion of many of our native church members. Since coming among them on this visit, I am continually impressed with the conviction that this is no time for us to cease from missionary labors for their good, and I am more desirous than ever to continue with them.

I had hoped that, before this, we should be able to have a meeting of the Dakota missionaries, to review the past and confer in respect to our future operations; but it has not seemed possible to bring more than two of us together at one place.

Since the foregoing was in type, a letter has been received from Dr. Williamson, who had visited the prisoners at Mankato. His statements make it yet more obvious, that the proceedings of the court have been conducted with too much haste and under the influence of undue excitement, and that at least one of the church members, Elder Robert Caske, has been convicted on entirely insufficient testimony. He deeply feels that the people and Government of the United States are now in danger of perpetrating a grievous wrong, in the execution of some, perhaps many, innocent persons with the guilty.

Mr. Cunningham, steward of the boarding school among the Dakotas, in a letter dated November 15, speaks of having recently visited the camp at Fort Snelling, to ascertain what might now be the prospect of getting children for a school. He was satisfied that as many as could be accommodated might be obtained, and remarks: "It does seem as if there was as much encouragement to

labor for them at present as at any previous time. The Christian Indians feel their affliction very much."

Mission to Western Turkey.

BROOSA.

LETTER FROM MR. GREENE, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

THE division of the Nicomedia station field into two, of which the southern portion, including also Broosa and Bandurma, was to be occupied by Mr. Greene, was mentioned in the Herald for September last. Our brother arrived at Broosa, where he will reside, on the 22d of July, at which place he has recovered from the effects of intermittent fever, from which he suffered at Nicomedia. He has already traveled between six and seven hundred miles, on mission tours in his present field, and has, in connection with native brethren, completed arrangements for the preaching of the gospel in four new places. In this letter he glances at the past, and then gives some account of the present prospects of the work of the Lord in different places now coming under his care.

The Past—Growth of Protestantism.

The evangelical work in *Broosa* itself was commenced by Mr. Schneider, twenty-eight years ago. Since then, great is the change that has taken place. Until that time, scarcely a ray of spiritual light had penetrated the thick moral darkness in which these regions were enshrouded. Ignorance, superstition and bigotry held undivided sway. Mr. Schneider and his associates labored for years, amid opposition, discouragements, and trials of faith and patience, before even the principle of religious toleration was recognized, or a single soul received the truth in the love of it. And even now, though religious toleration is recognized and practiced by the Mohammedan Government, the Greeks and Armenians of this land, so far as they have power over the members of their respective communities, *practically* know no such principle. Here, however, as elsewhere, from the very beginning, there was progress, slow

but sure; and finally, the truth as it is in Jesus found a lodgment in a few souls. Though all the labor expended in behalf of the *Greek* population of Broosa was apparently in vain, yet, after fourteen years of faithful missionary effort, a church of seven *Armenian* members was formed. In 1851, the care of the church was committed to a native pastor, and since then, no permanent missionary effort has been expended in the city. The church, meanwhile, has increased in strength and numbers. It now contains about forty members.

Self-Support—Missionary Effort of the Church.

The dismission of the former native pastor, some months since, and the subsequent unanimous call of Rev. Serope Dionian, now laboring there, are mentioned. Mr. Greene then refers to the "great strides" recently taken towards making the Broosa church self-supporting, and says:

Perhaps, in past years, our native brethren have not contributed according to the full measure of their ability towards the support of their pastor and teacher, and have not manifested sufficient interest or zeal for the evangelization of the neighboring villages. Yet, now, they cheerfully assume the heavy burdens recently imposed upon them by the providence of God, and this though the majority of the members are poor, unmarried young men. They now begin to realize that they are called of God, first, to provide as soon as possible for all their own wants as a church and community, and secondly, to use, with zeal and fidelity, the light which God has given them, for the enlightenment of those about them who still sit in the region and shadow of death. It is a fact, that among all our Protestant brethren, those who are the most zealous for supporting their own institutions are also the most zealous for carrying forward the work of evangelization. So soon, and just in proportion, as the native brethren begin to realize their obligations to care for their own spiritual

wants, they begin also to realize their obligations to labor for the spiritual good of others.

So far as the native Protestant community of *Broosa* is concerned, the missionary's duty now consists in strengthening and encouraging the native pastor; in urging forward both pastor and people, by all proper motives and means, in their efforts towards attaining a position of entire self-support, and in enlisting their sympathy and co-operation in missionary effort for the evangelization of the regions around.

The work of evangelization in places outside of *Broosa*, and now included in this station, has received occasional attention from the missionaries at Constantinople and Nicomedia. Yet neither from Constantinople nor from Nicomedia was it possible properly to superintend and urge on the work in these places; and in most of them, there has been but little if any advancement, for the past ten years.

Our brother proceeds to speak of the present state and prospects of the mission work in many towns and districts of his field, and of arrangements made for carrying that work forward. In conclusion he says: "It will thus be seen, that this field includes three organized Protestant churches, two pastors, two preachers who also teach schools, two other teachers, three helpers and two colporters,—eleven in all. Of these, five are supported by contributions from the native communities, and by aid from the Turkish Missions Aid Society; one by the Bible Societies; one entirely by the native community; and one serves the Lord at his own charges."

Mission to Central Turkey.

MARASH.

LETTER FROM DR. GOODALE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

Zeitoon.

THIS letter first refers to the state of things at Zeitoon. Two of the Protestants of Marash, deacon Hohannes and the native preacher, had just visited the place. Hohannes, who had a business partner and inti-

mate friend there—one of the wealthiest men—and spent much of his time in the place before he became a Protestant, since this change in his views, had twice, on going there, been obliged to escape in the night. Dr. Goodale now writes:

This time he was received most cordially, by all classes. Not a word or act of an unkind nature did he meet with. Our brethren found several who were extremely anxious that the gospel should be preached at Zeitoon—anxious that a preacher should be sent to them at once. I hope to go there myself in a week or two, and take a helper with me, and leave him. But we are still in doubt as to how this matter may result. If the Government proceed with the Zeitoon-lies as they can do, and bring them completely under, then the door will be wide open; but if they drop the matter, then, in a short time, Zeitoon will be as before.

Experience with Robbers.

Dr. Goodale, and others with him, have had the unpleasant experience of encountering a band of robbers in Turkey; and that they were let off so easily is, perhaps, to be attributed to the recent infliction of punishment upon the murderers of Messrs. Coffing and Meriam. Our brother went one day's ride, about half way from Marash to Aintab, to meet Miss Proctor, on her way to the former place for a visit. He writes:

About half past eight o'clock, P. M., we started for Marash, to avoid journeying in the hot sun. Our company consisted of Miss Proctor, three girls from her school who were coming home for vacation, two young men in our employ, two Turkish horsemen from the Pasha, three footmen who had joined our company, and one kortagee. About eleven o'clock at night, while riding quietly along, we were suddenly attacked by a band of robbers. Several shots were exchanged between them and our horsemen, but the horsemen were very soon out of the reach of trouble. Then the robbers rushed upon us. They drew their swords upon me, but I quietly asked them what they wished for; whereupon they demanded my money. I at once gave them

what I had, which amounted to about \$5.00. On seeing who I was, that is, on discovering that I was a Frank, they seemed a little abashed, and one man asked me, very quietly, to get down from my horse, saying that I might get on again. I dismounted. The request was no doubt for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to examine my saddle bags; but they could not muster courage to do it, and in a moment he very apologetically asked me to mount again; which I did, and we started on. Miss P. lost nothing of any amount. They seemed to be afraid to lay their hands on us, evidently fearing as to what might be the consequences afterwards. From the two young men they took a few things; but, on the whole, we escaped very easily. The company all behaved bravely. There was no crying or fainting. Such are some of the things incident to traveling in this country; but the Lord takes care of us, and when it is best, he calls us home.

Syria Mission.

SIDON.

LETTER FROM MR. LYONS, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

THE intelligence from Syria,—in this letter as well as in one following it, from Mr. Jessup,—it will be seen, continues to be of such a character as will encourage the people of God in their prayers for that land; and such also as to second, forcibly, the appeals so often sent, for more laborers.

Signs of Promise—New Openings.

A few weeks since I took a somewhat extended tour through the extreme southern part of our mission district, and was greatly cheered and encouraged by noticing many signs of promise and progress in places which I had not before visited. After having spent a few days with the brethren in Tyre, Cana and Alma, I proceeded, in company with a native brother, to a large town called Bussa, only two hours' ride

from the last mentioned place. The population is of a mixed character, Mohammedan and Christian, the latter being mainly Roman Catholic. For two or three years the truth has been silently working there, and a few months ago two men openly avowed themselves Protestants; but the priests raised such a violent storm of persecution against them, that they were compelled to flee from their homes and take refuge in other villages. As is often the case, however, this opposition of the enemies of truth only served to stimulate, not to stifle, the spirit of inquiry; and now, several others there have become Protestants, and do not hesitate freely and fearlessly to advocate evangelical truth.

From Bussa I proceeded to Acre, where three prominent men have become Protestants; the result, mainly, of reading and inquiry, there being no missionary or other religious teacher residing in that city. Two or three hours distant, on the mountains which bound the great plain of Acre on the north-east, there are several important Christian villages, mainly Greek and Catholic, which strongly invite missionary effort. I spent a night in one of these villages, called Kefr Yuseef, the population of which is composed entirely of the Greek sect. Some months ago there was a strong movement among them towards Protestantism, in which their principal men took the lead. They were, however, influenced in great part by worldly motives, and being ignorant, and having no one to guide or instruct them, they have mostly fallen back into their old errors, and returned to their mother church. They nevertheless seemed very glad to see me, and many came to converse with me during the evening. I inquired why, after having embraced Protestantism, they had renounced it. They seemed somewhat ashamed, and kept silence. "Did you not," I continued, "believe Protestant doctrine to be in accordance with the word of God?" They answered, "Yes." "Do you not

believe it still?" They replied, unhesitatingly, in the affirmative. "Then," I asked, "why did you not adhere to it?" "We were not able," they said; referring to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Greek ecclesiastics.

I became much interested in all that region, and long to see the time when a missionary shall be stationed there. He might have a winter residence in Acre, where there is a considerable Christian population, and perform much missionary work on the plain and in the mountains, spending the summer at Alma, Bussa, Kefr Yuseef, or any other of the numerous Christian villages, which, though but two or three hours from Acre, are sufficiently high to afford a grateful retreat from the summer heat. Since returning from my tour, I have received a petition from another village in the district, in which thirty-nine persons unite in strongly urging us to visit and teach them, and open a school for the instruction of their children.

The villages farther south, towards Nazareth, have been to some extent visited by the English missionaries residing in the latter place. In one of these villages, Shefr Omar, where I spent the night, there is a Protestant community of some thirty souls. They have suffered much persecution, but thus far remain steadfast. I shall never forget the interesting evening prayer meeting which I held with them, at their request, on the flat roof of one of their humble mountain cottages. I had a short, but very agreeable, visit with the missionaries at Nazareth, from whom I learned many interesting facts respecting the state and progress of their work; and they were very earnest in the expression of their desire that we should occupy Acre.

Merj Aiyun — B' Teddin.

Our families are spending the summer in Merj Aiyun,—Mr. Ford's at El Kheiyam, and my own at Deir Mimas. The audiences on the Sabbath number about

sixty at each of those places, and we have also had good congregations at the other villages in that interesting district. We usually preach, each one of us, at two places, and sometimes at three, on the Sabbath.

The two hundred and thirty Maronites who became Protestants in B'Teddin El Luksh, on Mt. Lebanon, a year ago, still remain firm in their adherence to the truth; and, on the whole, we have great reason to thank God and take courage in view of the prosperous and promising state of our work in this field.

Our hearts continue to be pained by the news that comes to us, from time to time, of the progress of the terrible conflict that is raging in our native land. But our trust is in Him whose kingdom shall never be moved; and our prayer to him is, that all these calamities may result in the firmer establishment of our free institutions, and in the utter extirpation of human slavery from the face of the land.

BEIRUT.

LETTER FROM MR. JESSUP, OCTOBER, 1862.

MR. JESSUP, in this letter, mentions a recent case of shocking murder in Hums, by a wretch pretending to have received power, by special divine revelation, to cast out devils. A deranged woman was brought to him to be cured, and was killed by him in a most horrible manner, with red-hot irons and burning pitch. No notice was taken of the case by the Government, and the official paper at Beirut simply warned the people against the bloody impostor. Respecting missionary and religious prospects, some pleasing facts are stated.

Good News from Hums.

The latest news from Hums is, that the good work is steadily advancing. The native brother laboring there meets with less opposition, and is welcomed in many families to which he has before been denied all access. A large proportion of the Greeks are enlightened, and some are bold enough to ask him to call

upon them. Quite recently, one of the more enlightened among the Greeks was taken ill, and sent for Sulleba, the native helper. He went, and found quite a company of relatives and friends present. The sick man asked him to read a portion of God's word, which he did. The passage selected contained the ten commandments, and while he was reading the *second*, the wife of the sick man exclaimed — "Is that the word of God! If it is, read it again." He did so, when she arose and tore down a wooden picture of a saint at the head of the bed, declaring that henceforth there should be no idol worship in that house; and then, taking a knife, she scraped the paint from the picture, and took it to the kitchen to serve as a cover for a saucepan! This was done with the approbation of all present. The case is the more remarkable, as it is the first instance in Syria in which a woman has taken such a decided stand in advance of the rest of the family.

The Protestant community in Hums are now regularly organized, with a representative in the Mejlis, and a tax roll distinct from the other sects. Dr. Thomson has just gone to visit them, and report as to the importance of placing an American missionary there.

Indications of a Work of the Spirit.

Indications are not wanting of the presence of the Holy Spirit in some parts of our field. One of the members of the Beirut church has passed through a somewhat remarkable religious experience during the summer. For a considerable period he found himself troubled with a peculiar temptation, in the form of blasphemous thoughts, which increased to such an extent that he gave himself up as lost. His language was not unlike that of Bunyan in his "Grace Abounding;" and only after protracted struggles in prayer, the study of God's word, and finally resolving to go forward and do his duty in both light and darkness, did he find relief. The case was

interesting as indicating the presence of God's Spirit, in leading the person alluded to through a most severe struggle into ultimate joy and peace in believing.

Several young persons from the Protestant community of Hasbeiya, resident in Beirut, are now passing through what appears to be very deep conviction of sin. I have rarely seen individuals so completely broken down by a sense of their utterly lost condition. On Monday last, I spent several hours with two young persons who were indeed passing through deep waters. They burst into tears, exclaiming, "We are lost, we are lost!" The Spirit of God was striving with them. Never have I felt more deeply the need of divine aid, than when trying to lead these sorrowing ones to the Lamb of God. Yet the missionary can have no more delightful labor than this. I would entreat our Christian friends in America to pray for these *inquirers* after the way of life.

One of the students of Abeih seminary has recently been converted in a somewhat remarkable manner. These evidences of the Spirit's presence cheer our hearts. They are God's seal upon the labors of his servants; and while such indications continue, we may be sure that the missionary work is his, and will ultimately triumph, whatever else may occur.

The return of Mr. Hurter strengthens our hands, and the prospect of further reinforcements soon, encourages us to hope that the mission will ere long be able to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes.

Madura Mission.—India.

MANDAPASALIE.

LETTER FROM MR. TAYLOR, AUGUST 25, 1862.

MR. TAYLOR, when he wrote, had recently returned to his station, after a residence of four months on the hills, for the restoration of health and strength. The desired effect of this absence had been, apparently, in good measure, realized.

Religious Aspect of the Field.

Respecting the moral condition in which he found the field, on his return, he writes :

I am sorry that I can report no general, lively interest in religion. Perhaps I ought rather to say that it is a time for humiliation and abasement. Certainly it is a time to cry unto the Lord to revive us. The great rise in the price of cotton, and a corresponding rise in the price of provisions, has made a great change in the social state of the people, even within a few months. Now and then this change, temporarily, perhaps permanently, scatters some of the congregations, and very generally it makes the meetings rather thin. In such circumstances, the cause of the change should not be overlooked. We need to watch and pray, and sow beside all waters, but should not be discouraged. The torpidity and fixedness of India is rapidly encroached upon, and God is turning and overturning; all of which must needs be before He whose right it is will reign, in all and over all.

Visit to the Villages.

Mr. Taylor proceeds to speak of a recent tour made by him over a portion of the district under his care, in which he was accompanied by Mr. Burnell, of the Malur station. They preached, during the twelve days of their tour, in thirty-seven villages, in twenty-five of which there were some of the Christian people connected with the village congregations of that station. These are scattered in no less than eighty different places in all; a fact, Mr. Taylor remarks, "which shows, as well as any elaborate argumentation could, the necessity of a native agency to reach and train them, and to gather in others." Only a few extracts from the account of this tour will be given here. Respecting *West Caresacoolum*, pastor Silva's place, it is said :

We found that one of the church members had put up a neat and commodious prayer-house, on his own premises, which he opens daily for those of his neighbors who may be disposed to attend, and endeavors to bring them to Christ. He is a bazar-keeper, but will on no account

open his shop on the Sabbath. He spends that day (aside from attendance on public worship) as a preacher of the gospel, and in this capacity has become quite extensively known in all the region. Though he was absent, we united in prayer in the house he had erected for that purpose; and the sight of it, knowing as I did his labors, reminded me that such a thing as a self-supporting gospel in this country is possible.

At *Covilangcoolum*, the congregation had been reduced to three families. They were weavers, and the high price of cotton had driven them away. But the catechist was placed there not for their sakes alone, but in view of the importance of the region, and to sow the good seed among the heathen; and Mr. Taylor writes :

At our meeting on the Sabbath, several of the heathen were present, and specially to be noticed were several Naicks from a village near by. They had learned much from the catechist, and invited us to visit and preach in their village, among their people, in the evening. At the time appointed they were on hand to accompany us, and we had before us an open door for the Word of God. They did not profess to have become Christians, and some of them wore their usual marks of heathenism; but they seemed to be in the position of honest inquirers, and to be glad to have us exert all the influence we could in their village, in favor of Christianity. One man of wealth and influence in *Covilangcoolum*, but of another caste, opened his house that we might preach in it, and seemed heartily to second all that was said against idolatry. He also accompanied us, as we preached more publicly to the people in the streets, and attended our Sabbath service; but he did not leave off his heathen marks.

New Churches—Aid from the Heathen.

Monday morning we came on to Sengkalperdy. I spoke of this in my last letter, as the place where they were building a church, receiving in aid

thereof only three rupees from me. I afterwards increased the sum to ten rupees, on learning that they wished to erect a truly good building. We now found it nearly completed, and decidedly the best edifice of any in my congregations, the ten rupees I had given not paying more than a sixth of the cost. The heathen of the village had contributed a good proportion towards it, and were present much of the day, constituting the largest part of our audience. They wish, also, to send their children to the school, as soon as it is opened. I will here mention, that in another village, which we did not visit, a church has been this year wholly rebuilt and much improved, towards which work I allowed, as in the case above, about one-sixth. Of the remainder, the Christians contributed the largest sum, but there were more individual heathen who contributed a small amount, than there were Christians in the place.

MALUR.

LETTER FROM MR. BURNELL, AUGUST, 1862.

THE different topics referred to in this letter—want of rain and of food; caste, and the triumph over its restraints; and the removal of Christian converts by death—serve to illustrate the cares, the trials and the joys of missionary life.

Scarcity of Food.

In my last semi-annual letter I spoke of the very great scarcity then prevailing in the Malur region, and it is with sorrow that I must now report its continuance, and the consequent distress of the people. There has been rain, but not much, and the tanks have, during all this time, had scarcely any water in them. Rice cultivation has, therefore, for the most part, been wholly out of the question, and the dry grains, on which the people depend very much, have been greatly injured. Now, the grain called *kumbu*, a most prolific cereal, and one on which the thoughts and cares of tens of

thousands of the poor of the land centre by night as well as by day, is suffering greatly, when a heavy shower would secure a good crop. The cry among the people everywhere is—"No rain! No rain!" It is indeed a piteous cry, and one which I have heard till my ear is pained.

Mr. Burnell speaks of the influence of this severe drought upon some of the village congregations and the schools, the people being kept from religious services and the children from school, by want of food, or to watch the *kumbu* fields, or led to go abroad, seeking the means of subsistence. Mention is also made of fires,—the burning of some school-houses, (together with, in one village, about a hundred houses,) and the house of a catechist at Malur.

Influence of Caste—A Professed Convert.

At Kottampatti, the principal members of the congregation are of the Madan caste. They refused, two and a half years since, to renounce caste in accordance with the test that has been made use of in the mission, and since that time, two of them, a man and his wife, who are members of the church, have not been invited to the communion table. Recently, a young man from Tinnevely, of the same caste, has joined the congregation. He was a heathen, but has apparently renounced idolatry, and is very anxious to learn. He has acquired much scriptural and catechetical knowledge within a few weeks, and is most anxious and urgent to be baptized. He refers me to the case of the eunuch of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, and asks, in substance, why he should not be baptized at once, since he believes, with all his heart, that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. But he is not willing to renounce caste; and moreover, is desirous of marrying the daughter of the parents who have not been invited to the communion of late, on account of their adherence to caste. My sympathies are quite enlisted in this young man's behalf, by his earnestness and his more than usual intelligence, for one of his

class; yet, in view of the circumstances mentioned, I cannot feel that it is right to baptize and receive him to the church.

Dr. Caldwell, in his report for 1861, says: "To baptize a Madan appears at present to be one of the most perilous proceedings that a missionary in those parts can venture upon." And referring to a special case under review, he writes: "I had never, in any one instance, baptized a Madan without repenting of it before a year, and sometimes before a month had expired." Respecting caste, this is Dr. C.'s emphatic testimony, in the same report: "I am inclined to assert, that no truly converted, godly Hindoo will maintain caste; and hence to assert the converse of this also, viz., that no man who maintains it can be regarded as a truly converted, godly man. Every thing that I have observed up to this time, appears to me to confirm these two propositions; and if they are correct, we may conclude that the spread of vital piety is the most effectual remedy against caste."

Deaths in the Church.

August 20. It is just five years to-day since, with my family, I began to live in the new house at Malur, and a few days less than five years and ten months since, I took the charge of the station. In looking at the past, I see that the hand of death has been busy with the members of the church. I count up nine deaths of this small company, beside two of persons residing at the time in this field, but members of other churches in the mission. This review is a saddening one, but it has pleased the Head of the church thus often to visit us, and to remove those who were called by his name. It is a comfort to remember that he knows, and does, that which is best for the interest of his cause.

Caste Renounced—The Convert Received.

August 25. On Saturday, the 23d, the two caste-maintaining church members, together with the young man

spoken of, and the catechist of Kottampatti and his wife, came to Malur, and joined us and others in partaking of food prepared by our Pariah servants. We were in all, adults and children, thirty persons, representing four or five different castes. The young man was examined, and it was voted that he be received to church membership. His examination, though not wholly satisfactory to me, was apparently quite so to the native brethren. Speaking of sin, he said it had before been as play to him, now it was as a mountain; and at another time, that it was as a heavy stone, that could not be lifted. Of Christ, he said, "I have put his name upon my head;" an oriental way of expressing his design of honoring the Saviour. Yesterday forenoon I preached, from 2 Cor. vi. 17, 18: "Come out from among them, and be ye separate," &c.; and in the afternoon, the young man publicly professed his faith in Christ, received baptism, and came with us to the Lord's table. He took the Christian name of Samuel, his heathen name being Pathalam, which signifies *the bottomless pit*! May God give him grace to stand firm for Christ. I shall watch his case with great interest, and I ask the prayers of those of God's people who feel for weak converts among the Hindoos, and who sympathize with them in their trials.

North China Mission.

TIENTSIN.

LETTER FROM MR. BLODGET, JULY 14, 1862.

Changes within Eight Years.

In this letter, Mr. Blodget, looking back upon the eight years of his residence in China, presents a brief and, on the whole, very encouraging view of changes which have taken place, bearing upon the interests and prospects of the Redeemer's kingdom in that portion of the world.

Political and Commercial Progress.

It will be eight years on the 5th of

August, since I landed in Hongkong; a brief period, certainly, but long enough to embrace events of extraordinary magnitude in the religious and political affairs of China, and of other nations in the far East. Then, there were but five open ports. Now, there are eleven, and each of those newly opened is a key to a new and highly interesting region of this great empire. Then, Manchuria, Formosa and Hainan were sealed up, alike to the missionary and the merchant. Japan also was closed, except to one nation, entering at one port. Now, Manchuria is open by one port; Formosa by two; Hainan by one; and Japan, properly, by five. Then, a journey of thirty miles from an open port was all that was allowed, and in many places it was hazardous to venture even that. Now, passports are granted to travelers, to go all over the empire, avoiding disturbed districts, and also to journey in Manchuria and Mongolia. Tours from Canton to Hank'ow overland; to the province of Sz-chuen, on the western borders of the empire; to Tsinanfoo and Taiyuenfoo, the capital cities of Shantung and Shansi; to Kiakta, on the frontiers of Russia, and to Monkden, the ancient capital of Manchuria, have already been accomplished. Flourishing mercantile communities have been formed at Nien Chwang, or Ying-tsz, at Tientsin, Chifoo, Hank'en, Kieu-kiang, Swatow, Nagasaki, Yokuhama, and Hakodadi; places, some of them, thousands of miles remote from each other, and each of them likely to become, in future years, a centre of very great political and religious influence. Already the merchandise produced at the Lowell and Manchester mills, after changing its owners but two or three times, is borne on the backs of camels, over the mountain ranges, into Mongolia. Sailing ships and steamers are found in unfrequented waters, among the Japanese islands, on the coasts and in the centre of the Chinese Empire. The steam whistle announces a new order of things

to many a petrified inhabitant of the Middle Flowery Kingdom.

Religious Progress—The Insurgents.

Eight years since, the number of converts among Protestant missions, excepting the German, scarcely exceeded the number of missionaries. Now, their number approaches two thousand; still a very small body, it is true, but sufficient to encourage the hearts of Christians, and inspire the hope of a great harvest at no distant day.

I say nothing of the insurgents. There is no hope from them. They are the red horse of war, the black horse of famine, the pale horse of death. They kill with the sword, with hunger, and with death. They are swarms of locusts, devouring all before them. They destroy the idols, it is true, and float them away in rivers of blood. The voluptuous city of Szechow was visited by them. One million five hundred thousand inhabitants, a few months before, dwelt securely within and around its walls. The city was desolated. Some say there are ten thousand, others twenty thousand, now remaining. The flight and slaughter were horrible. Such are the rebels. They take a part in the execution of God's "plan of redemption" for China. It is possible that the people who survive, when they have passed over, may be willing to hear the gospel; this has not yet been tried.

Deaths and Changes among Missionaries.

Eight years have witnessed the departure of many laborers from this field, to enter upon their everlasting rest. Of the seven young men who came from the United States in the fall of 1854, one only remains. Four have died, and two returned home on account of ill health. Our mission at Shanghai has been formed and broken up again, and other missions have suffered in like manner. This waste of life, at least in Shanghai and Ningpo, is in consequence of the climate. Soldiers and civilians suffer in like man-

ner, but we hope the climate in the north will prove better adapted to men from the West.

Recent Ravages of Cholera.

I must not omit to mention the sad ravages which the cholera has just now made among missionaries at Chifoo and Tengchow. Mr. Hall, a medical missionary of the English Baptist Society at Chifoo, and his daughter, Mrs. Smith, wife of Rev. D. D. Smith, of the American Episcopal mission; Mrs. Bonhoure, wife of a French Protestant missionary; the two children of the Rev. C. S. Mills, of the American Presbyterian mission; and Rev. S. R. Gayley, of the same mission, have all been swept away within a few weeks. We learn that this adversity, together with the pressure for want of funds, has so discouraged the hearts of the French missionaries, that they are about to leave, and break up their mission in China. The cholera was very severe at Tientsin, among the Chinese, but only one European died. At Takoo, the soldiers were more than decimated by this scourge. It is now abating at Peking.

Zulu Mission.—South Africa.

MAPUMULO.

LETTER FROM MR. ABRAHAM, AUGUST 20, 1862.

Another Mission House Burned.

It will be remembered that the house of Mr. Stone, of this mission, at Ifafa, was destroyed by fire in May, 1861, and that of Mr. Lindley, at Inanda, in July, 1862; and now Mr. Abraham is called to write of a day of fires, during which many colonists and natives suffered, and his house, and the timbers, thatch, and windows of his chapel, were consumed.

You will regret to learn that another missionary family in South Africa has been burned out. On Saturday, the 9th instant, about midday, our house took fire, from a spark from the chimney, (as

we suppose,) and in a few moments the whole building was enveloped in flames. The roof being of thatch, and the wind blowing a gale, the fire spread with the greatest rapidity. It was one of our hot winds, common at this season of the year, and called by the natives, *Ityisandhlu*—house-burning wind. Providentially, five or six native men were at our house, waiting to see me. By their aid we saved about a third of our earthly goods, yet our loss is heavy. All my best clothes were burned, and also the greater part of my library. After the fire, I found that I had neither hat nor shoe.

The 9th was a sad day for Natal. Hundreds of acres of sugar cane were burned, and we have already heard of four other houses destroyed by fire, on the same day. One man had his house and out-buildings all burned, with every thing in them, including horse, pigs, &c. From every direction we learn of Kaffir kraals destroyed, and we hear of several natives having been burned to death. There were great conflagrations all over the colony, and also in the Zulu country. These were caused by the grass taking fire during such a gale of hot wind. We had had no rain for six weeks,—the grass had become very dry—and when once a fire was kindled, it was impossible to extinguish it. It swept on before the hurricane with the greatest fury, destroying everything in its way. The fire from our house was communicated to the hedge, about forty yards distant; from the hedge it ran over the ground, (against the wind,) where the grass had been burned five weeks before, until it came to the chapel which we were thatching. All the thatch, timber, thatch-cord, and windows of the chapel, were destroyed. Our loss in books, clothing, furniture and provisions, must be about £200, as we had very recently returned from Durban with our yearly supplies. We shall labor under much inconvenience for a long time to come, but we have great reason to be grateful that it

was no worse. We have thus far been living in the wagon house, sleeping in the wagon; but are busy putting a temporary cover over some of the rooms,

and hope soon to have a shelter from the coming rains. One room is already covered, so that the family occupy it during the day.

PROCEEDINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Madagascar.

In the remarkable moral and religious revolution going forward on the Island of Madagascar, everything seems to be still progressing in the most favorable manner. Mr. Ellis wrote, July 21.

From daybreak till fatigue obliges me to seek rest at night, I have been constantly occupied with immediate and pressing engagements. The young nobles, my pupils, continue their daily attendance, and this morning the Queen sent to say she would send her little adopted boy to learn with the rest, though he has hitherto been taught only in the palace. I attend the King daily, read the Scriptures with him, and converse with him on their contents as well as on other matters. I continue my Sunday service at his house, and, as I am told by his officers, with increasing interest and satisfaction to the King, who sometimes interrupts me to express his entire concurrence in something I may have said, or to impress it more forcibly upon the minds of the hearers. * * * While writing this letter I have had a visit from sixteen or eighteen pastors and officers of the churches, who came to bring me a statement of the communicants, &c. They remained about two hours, in conference on the state of the churches, and some of the difficulties arising from polygamy, &c. I wish the friends of missions could have heard their account of the purity of the church, and the standard of personal piety kept up amongst them. They would have exclaimed, "It is the Lord's doing," and would have taken fresh courage in their work; but I can only state that, though the *returns are incomplete*, they state the number of communicants to be *seven hundred and forty*, and the number of Christians in the island to be *seven thousand*.

Writing again on the 23d of August, he speaks of being deeply impressed with the changes which are going forward in a land until recently so little known, but now becoming "one of the most attractive and deeply interesting countries on the face of the earth." He remarks:

The sun did not set on the day on which Radama II. became King of Madagascar, before he had proclaimed equal protection to all its inhabitants, and declared that every man was free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without fear or danger. He sent his officers to open the prison doors, to knock off the fetters from those to whom the joyous shouts of the multitude without had already announced that the day of their deliverance was come. He despatched others to recall the remnant of the condemned ones from remote and pestilential districts, to which they had been banished, and where numbers had died from disease or exhaustion, occasioned by the rude and heavy bars of iron with which they had been chained, from neck to neck together. The exiles hastened home; men and women, worn and wasted with suffering and want, reappeared in the city, to the astonishment of their neighbors, who had deemed them long since dead, but to the grateful joy of their friends. The long desired jubilee had come, and gladness and rejoicing every where prevailed; for many who were not themselves believers in the gospel, sympathized with the Christians in their sufferings, and rejoiced in their deliverance.

The King proceeded at once to diminish the burdens of the people and encourage their industry. For their benefit, and at his own loss, he relinquished duties or taxes heretofore levied; invited the commerce and friendship of other nations; and promised protection to all who might assist in developing the resources of the country. The first effort he made was in furtherance of the enlightenment of his people by the erection, not of a fortress nor a palace, but of a substantial stone building for a school, or the germ of a college, in which education of a superior order is to be given by one of the missionaries. The presents and messages of friendship which the King has sent to remote and alienated or hostile tribes, has made them his voluntary and grateful subjects, and the presence of their chiefs, or representatives, at his approaching coronation, will constitute one of its most interesting and hopeful features. He has

abolished the ordeal of the tangena, the practice of divination and sorcery, and at the same time, he has withdrawn all support and encouragement from the idols, and they have all been removed from the palace and the capital. * *

Their most pressing want at the present moment is places of worship. I did not expect such large congregations; 800, 1,000, 1,500, meet every Lord's day; but, hoping that the increase of their numbers would render churches necessary, and believing that the Christians of Madagascar would ever cherish the memory of those who from among them had joined "the noble army of martyrs," I sent to the King in January last to ask him to reserve the places on which, during the last twenty-six years, the martyrs had suffered, as sites for memorial churches, which should not only be consecrated to the worship and service of that blessed God and Saviour for love of whom they had died, but should serve also to perpetuate through future times the memory of their constancy and faith. The proposal pleased the King and the nobles, and greatly encouraged the Christians. Orders were immediately given that the pieces of land should be reserved for that special purpose, and his Majesty has, since my arrival, assured me that the ground shall be used for no other purpose, and shall be given to us whenever we require it.

He gives some particulars in regard to four different places, and appeals to British

Christians in the hope that they will furnish £10,000 for building the memorial churches. "The Christians here," he says, "will do what they can, but twenty-six years of spoliation and suffering have greatly reduced their means." The London Missionary Society has issued a special appeal for the amount thus called for.

The *Missionary Magazine and Chronicle*, for July, stated: "The successive communications we have received respecting Madagascar, during the last two months, are in the highest degree encouraging. The statements made in former numbers of our periodical, as to the friendly regard of the King towards his Christian subjects, have been more than confirmed, and every previous report of the increased numbers and devoted character of the native believers has been exceeded by the latest communications." Mr. Le Brun, of Mauritius, writes: "There are eleven houses set apart by the King for the use of our Christian friends, as places of worship; but although he takes such a lively interest in the spiritual concerns of the churches, he does not, it appears, exercise any authority over them, or interfere in the least in their internal government."

MISCELLANIES.

MR. DUNMORE AS A MISSIONARY.

Writing from Diarbekir, October 29, Mr. Walker refers to a former missionary, of whose death in the United States he had recently heard, and says: "I am quite aware how well posted you are in reference to missionaries and their work in the East, but I have often wondered whether you knew how valuable a missionary was my predecessor and associate, Mr. Dunmore. He did not write much of what he did; he cared not to be known, either at the Missionary House or among the churches; but he cared for the souls of this poor people, and for Christ's kingdom. I think few of the Board's missionaries are naturally so well fitted for the work, and very few labor with the same zeal and self-denial. To few is it given to accomplish so much. There is comparatively little in the work in Diarbekir, Arabkir, Kharpoot and Moosh, which is

not, under God, due to this brother. His influence will long be felt in these parts. Paul was his model in missionary labor, and there are few who come so near to that exemplar. I wish a sermon of his, preached as the annual sermon before the Northern Armenian mission at the meeting in Kharpoot, in 1860, on Paul the Missionary, might be published. Perhaps it was lost with him. May the Lord forgive that Texan ruffian whose bullet destroyed so valuable a life. Mr. Dunmore had strong faults, but he had strong excellencies also. He commenced study with the purpose of offering himself to go wherever other men might be unwilling to labor. You know how his heart was set on going to the Gaboon, where he was first appointed. After the death of Dr. A. Smith, who was to have been his associate here, the mission objected to his proceeding alone to this distant, lone station; but he knew no

fear, and cared for no difficulty or trial. As a pioneer in the missionary work he had few equals. He had wonderful power in securing the attachment of the natives. He could sympathize deeply with them; could enter into their interests, and feel with and aid them, as few can. His heart was in the work here, and it was a very great trial for him to leave and return to America. His fearless journeys among the Koords, led us, often, to fear for his life; but we did not think that he would fall by the hands of worse than Koord assassins, in America."

DEPARTURES.

Rev. LYMAN DWIGHT CHAPIN, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Mrs. CLARA L. CHAPIN, of Charlestown, N. H., sailed from New York, November 1, for Shanghai, to join the North China mission. Mr. Chapin is a graduate of Amherst College, and of Union Theological Seminary.

Rev. SAMUEL JESSUP, of Montrose, Pa., and Mrs. ANN ELIZA JESSUP, of Scranton, Pa., sailed from New York for Liverpool, December 6, on their way to Syria, to join the Syria mission. Mr. Jessup was educated at Yale College and Union Theological Seminary. He is a son of the Vice President of the Board, and has an older brother now in the mission, at Beirut.

DEATHS.

In Newport, Sauk Co., Wis., November 26, 1862, Miss JERUSHA E. SWAIN, aged 40 years. Miss Swain spent nine years as a teacher among the Cherokees, under the care of the American Board. When the mission was broken up, she was providentially permitted to return safely through Missouri, the first week in July, 1861. During the last six months of her life, she was mostly confined to the house, watching with unusual calmness the progress of her disease, hoping, as the earthly house of this tabernacle was dissolving, soon to be admitted to the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

At Bidis, Turkey, October 23, of dysentery, ARTHUR CHURCHILL, only son of Rev. George C. Knapp, aged about three years.

DONATIONS.

RECEIVED IN NOVEMBER.

MAINE.

Cumberland co. Aux. So. H. Packard, Tr.	
Brunswick, A lady,	4 00
Harrison, N. W. S.	3 00
North Yarmouth, La. miss. so.	21 00
Portland, 3d ch. union m. c.	23 44
Scarboro', Cong. ch. and so.	29 00
West Falmouth, do.	6 50—86 94
Franklin co. Aux. So. Rev. I. Rogers, Tr.	
Farmington, Cong. ch. m. c.	17 00
Kennebec co. Conf. of chs.	
Gardiner, Cong. ch. m. c.	4 00
Lincoln co. Aux. So.	
Thomaston, Mrs. P. R. 3; Miss H. T. T. 1;	4 00
Waldoboro', S. M. 10; H. H. L. 10; Rev. T. S. R. 10; J. B. S. 5; G. A. 2; N. W. 1; coll. 5.93; la. asso. 7.50;	51 45—55 45
Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.	
Bangor, Central ch. 122.50; a student, 1;	123 50
Foxcroft and Dover, Cong. ch.	25 15—148 65
York Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.	
Saco, 1st cong. ch. m. c.	62 45
	374 49
Fryeburg, Cong. ch. and so.	20 30
	394 79

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire co. Aux. So. A. Duren, Tr.	
Fittsfield, Cong. ch. gent. 14.85; la. 41.96; m. c. 15.47; Dexter Whittemore, wh. cons. WILLIAM J. WHITTEMORE, of New York city, an H. M. 100;	172 28
Grafton co. Aux. So. W. W. Russell, Tr.	
Bristol, Cong. ch. and so.	13 00
Campton, W. G. Brown,	3 50—16 50
Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. E. S. Russell, Tr.	
Pelham, Mrs. H. H. S. Richardson, to cons. Rev. AUGUSTUS BERRY an H. M.	50 00
Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.	
Danbarton, Cong. ch. and so.	48 00
Franklin, do. m. c. 16.45; indiv. 13;	29 45—75 45
Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr.	
Candia, Cong. ch. and so. 35; m. c. 7.50;	42 59
Exeter, 1st do. 22.23; 1st and 2d chs. m. c. 5.42;	27 65—70 24
Stratford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.	
Barrington, Rev. C. Willey,	25 00
Sullivan co. Aux. So. N. W. Goddard, Tr.	
Plainfield, Rev. J. Scales and others,	11 00
	420 47

VERMONT.

Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr.	
St. Johnsbury, Friends,	200 00
Chittenden co. Aux. So. E. A. Fuller, Tr.	
Jericho, Mrs. H.	1 00
Westford, Rev. C. C. Torrey and wife,	3 00—4 00
Franklin co. Aux. So. C. B. Swift, Tr.	
Montgomery, Cong. ch.	4 00
St. Albans, Mrs. John Smith, wh. cons. Mrs. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Jr., an H. M.	100 00
Sheldon, Cong. ch. and so.	41 00—145 00
Orleans co. Aux. So. Rev. A. B. Gray, Tr.	
Derby Centre, Cong. so. m. c. 5.53; J. F. 3;	7 53
North Craftsbury, Fem. miss. so.	20 00—27 53
Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr.	
Brandon, Cong. ch. m. c.	69 52

Washington co. Aux. So. G. W. Scott, Tr.	
Barre, Cong. ch. m. e.	10 00
Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.	
Brattleboro', Mrs. F. Tyler, wh. cons.	
FERDINAND TYLER an H. M.	100 00
Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.	
Springfield, L. N. B. 10; cong. ch. and	
so. 70; which with prev. dona. cons.	
Judge HENRY CLOSSON an H. M.	80 00
	636 95
A lady, 10; Dorset, cong. ch. and so. 42,35;	52 35
	688 40
Legacies.—Coventry, Clarissa Boynton, by	
Greenleaf Boynton, Ex'r,	50 00
	738 40

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable co. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.	
South Dennis, Cong. ch. and so	22 35
Waqnot, do.	4 50—26 85
Berkshire co. Aux. So. H. G. Davis, Tr.	
Windsor, Cong. ch. m. e.	5 50
Boston, (of wh. fr. a friend, 30;)	266 28
Essex co. North Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.	
Byfield, Rev. Mr. Brooks,	2 00
Rowley, Cong. ch.	70 00—72 00
Essex co. South Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.	
Danvers, W. Crawford,	10 00
Marblehead, 3d cong. ch. and so.	1 00—11 00
Essex co.	
Lynn, Dr. Cooke's ch. 26,83; m. e.	
13;	39 83
Wenham, Cong. ch. m. e.	1 00—40 83
Franklin co. Aux. So. L. Merriam, Tr.	
Charlemont, East par. cong. so.	20 00
Greenfield, 2d cong. so. 115,69; m.	
e. 70;	185 69
Leverett, Cong. so.	3 12
Montague, do. m. e.	17 50
South Deerfield, Monument ch.	
and so.	5 00
Sunderland, Cong. so.	4 60
Warwick, Trin. so. wh. with prev.	
dona. cons. Rev. E. H. BLAN	
CHARD an H. M.	25 61
Wendell, Cong. so.	4 49—265 41
Hampden co. Aux. So. J. C. Bridgman, Tr.	
Springfield, A widow, avails of gold	
watch handed to Dr. Anderson at	
Springfield,	16 00
Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. E. Bridgman, Tr.	
Hatfield, Cong. ch.	38 42
Middlesex co. North.	
Fitchburg, Calv. cong. ch. Relig.	
char. so. wh. with prev. dona.	
cons. WILLIAM G. WYMAN,	
CHARLES P. DEANE, Mrs. MAR	
TIN CLIFFORD, Mrs. BETSEY	
WARREN, and Mrs. MARY F.	
HASKELL H. M. 221,53; m. e.	
14;	338 53
Lancaster, Evan. cong. ch.	25 25
Shirley, Cong. ch. and so.	2 41
Westford, Union cong. ch.	7 00—353 50
Middlesex co.	
Burlington, Cong. ch. m. e.	7 50
Concord, Mrs. S. Hoar,	10 00
East Cambridge, Evan. cong. ch.	
m. e.	15 00
Lincoln, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons.	
MARY ANN HARTWELL an H.	
M. 113; ack. in Dec. Her. as	
from Lincoln, Me.	
Newton, A. B. Ely,	50 00
Saxtonville, Edwards ch. m. e.	1 25
Sudbury, A friend,	4 00
Wayland, A friend,	200 00
West Newton, Cong. ch. and so.	17 45—305 30
Norfolk co.	
Dorchester, Village ch. and so.	46 00
Franklin, Cong. ch. and so.	40 85
Milton, 1st ch. and so.	71 80
Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. m. e.	
6,70; Mrs. Wear, avails of knit	
ting, for the Lord, 1; Vine st.	
ch. m. e. 35,17;	42 87

Sharon, Cong. ch. and so.	41 13
W. Roxbury, South evan. cong. ch.	
m. e.	45 27—287 28
Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.	
Bridge-water, A widow,	1 00
East Attleboro', La. so.	16 41—17 41
Worcester co. North, C. Sanderson, Tr.	
Ashburnham, Rev. J. D. Crosby,	5 00
Hubbard-ton,	20 00
Phillipston, Gent., la. and m. e.	94 38
Templeton, Gent. 33,75; la. 67,53;	
m. e. 17,97;	119 25
Royalston, 1st cong. ch. (of wh. to	
cons. Mrs. EMILY B. RIPLEY an	
H. M. 100;)	119 12
Westminster,	29 44
Winchendon, 1st ch. 19,45; m. e.	
22,79; North cong. ch. 113,32;	155 46
	536 65
Less to bal. acc't of last year,	2 03—524 62
Worcester co. South, W. C. Capron, Tr.	
Coll. at annual meeting,	48 75
Blackstone, Cong. ch.	35 00
Northbridge Centre, m. e.	45 00—128 75
Worcester co. Central Asso. W. R. Hooper, Tr.	
Worcester, 1st ch. gent. 184,50;	
la. 113,30; m. e. 358; Central	
ch. gent. (of wh. to cons. Mrs.	
HANNAH F. WILDER an H. M.	
100;)	409; la. 359,0; m. e.
256,30; Union ch. gent. and la.	
2-9,65; m. e. 574,83; L. Wash	
burn, 500;	2,894 71
Ded. prev. ack.	2,075 00—809 71

Chelsea, Wismisimmet ch. and so. m. e.

3,199 59
29 79
3,229 38

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield co. East, Aux. So.	
Bridgeport, Miss. and Benef. so. of 1st	
cong. ch.	63 68
Fairfield co. West, Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.	
Bridgeport, 2d cong. ch.	50 00
Easton, Cong. ch. and so.	67 00
Greenwich, La. for miss. so.	19 00
South Norwalk, Cong. ch.	10 00
Southport, Frederick Marquand,	
wh. cons. DEWITT C. ENOS,	
M. D., of Brooklyn, an H. M.	100 00
Westport, Cong. ch. and so.	74 55—320 55
Hartford co. Aux. So. A. G. Hammond, Agent.	
Broad Brook, Cong. ch. and so.	24 48
Canton Centre, Two lovers of mis	
sions,	4 00
Farmington, Mrs. Steele,	10 00
East Avon, Cong. ch. and so.	21 35
East Windsor, D. W. B.	3 00
Granby, Cong. ch. and so.	30 75
Hartford, Mrs. T. Day, 50; Cen	
tre ch. (of wh. fr. Calvin Day,	
500;)	1,283; m. e. 17,06; Pearl
st. ch. to cons. Mrs. CAROLINA	
L. CURTIS, Miss MARY ROWELL,	
Miss LUCY A. BRAINARD, WM.	
S. BRIDGMAN, WM. E. ALLEN	
and CHAS. S. WILLIAMS H. M.	
601,78; South ch. 169;	2,290 84
Rocky Hill, Cong. ch. and so.	56 26
Suffield, 1st do.	36 31
Unionville, Cong. ch. and so.	4 64
West Hartford, do.	141 00
Wethersfield, E. F. C. 5; 1st cong.	
ch. 178;	183 60-2,735 65
Hartford co. South, Aux. So. H. S. Ward, Tr.	
Berlin, 3d cong. ch. 66,95; m. e.	
9,25; avails of gold chain, 5;	85 90
New Britain, South cong. ch. (of	
wh. to cons. Mrs. FREDERICK H.	
NORTH, Miss JANE A. BAR	
THOLOMEW, HORACE BUTLER,	
and LUCIUS WOODRUFF, H. M.	
40;)	700 00
Southington, Cong. ch. (of wh. fr.	
T. Higgins, wh. cons. CYRUS W.	
FRANCIS an H. M. 100;)	281 66-1,068 36

Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.	18 00
Bethlem Coll.	3 87
New Milford, m. c.	138 45
New Preston, do.	21 85
North Canaan, do.	28 63
Plymouth Hollow, O. P. Frary,	
5,46; cong. ch. and so. 76,92;	
wh. with prev. dona. cons. Edw'd	
P. PARKER an H. M.	89 38
South Britain, Cong. ch. wh. cons.	
Rev. J. M. WOLCOTT an H. M.	58 00
South Cornwall, Coll.	100 60
Watertown, Cong. ch.	11 00
West Winsted, do. 131,62; m. c.	
66,63;	197 65
Woodbury, 1st so. (of wh. to cons.	
Rev. CHARLES E. ROBINSON an	
H. M. 50; 150; North do. 75;	225 00—883 83
Middlesex Asso. J. Marvin, Tr.	
Deep River, Gent. and la. asso.	
27,36; m. c. 76,70; wh. cons.	
JOHN E. SHALER an H. M.;	
less exc. 25c.	163 81
Grassy Hill, Ch. and so.	35 00
Higgaum, Cong. ch. 44,25; m. c.	
26; youth's prayer meeting, 3,75;	74 00
Old Lyme, Miss. so.	40 00
Middle Haddam, Cong. ch.	8 00—260 81
New Haven City, Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Agent.	
New Haven, Centre ch. 860,90; South	
ch. 110,00; North ch. m. c. 6; united	
m. c. 18,89; Davenport ch. m. c. 5,62;	
Yale college, m. c. 6,35;	1,007 75
New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Agent.	
Cheshire, Cong. ch. wh. with prev.	
dona. cons. WM. J. BALDWIN an	
H. M.	66 87
Madison, La. cent so.	27 75
Meriden, 1st cong. ch.	123 56
Wallingford, Cong. ch.	67 57—285 75
New Haven co. West Conso. W. Atwater, Tr.	
Derby, 1st cong. ch. wh. cons. Mrs.	
WILLIAM S. BROWNE an H. M.	100 00
New Haven, 3d cong. ch. m. c.	63 00
Prospect, Cong. ch.	3 25
Southbury, do.	53 44
Waterbury, 1st do. 185,44; 3d do.	
96,11; union m. c. 36,92;	308 37
West Haven, Cong. ch. m. c.	71 27
Woodbridge, La.	52 00—649 33
New London and vic. and Norwich and vic.	
F. A. Perkins and C. Butler, Tr.	
New London, 2d cong. ch. and so.	0 00
Lebanon, Exeter so. ch. and so.	10 06—60 08
Tolland co. Aux. So. E. B. Preston, Tr.	
Columbia, Cong. ch. and so. gent. 22,19;	
la. 22,27; m. c. 3,54; wh. with prev.	
dona. cons. WM. B. LITTLE an H. M.	55 00
Windham co. Aux. So. G. Danielson, Tr.	
Pomfret, Dr. Williams,	5 00
Williamsville, Cong. ch. 31,10; m.	
c. 14; wh. with prev. dona. cons.	
Mrs. JANE S. TERRY an H. M.	45 10—20 10

Legacies.—West Haven, Rev. Jason At-	
water, by James Reynolds, Adm'r,	461 25
	7,903 36

NEW YORK.

Greene co. Aux. So. J. Doane, Agent.	
Catskill, Pres. ch. 93,86; E. B. Day,	
wh. with prev. dona. cons. HARRIST	
HAIR CAMP, of Hudson, an H. M. 50;	143 62
Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely, Agent.	
Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 252,38; s. s. for	
Mr. Lindley's station, 30; Brick pres.	
ch. 82,65; A. Champion, 503,10;	868 13
New York City and Brooklyn, A. Merwin, Tr.	
(Of wh. fr. J. B. Hutchinson, 100; Mrs.	
C. Packard, and Mrs. J. C. Holden,	
for sup. of Sara, at Oromiah, under	
Miss Rice, 20; Broadway Tab. 180,01;	
Plymouth cong. ch. 404,13;)	924 53
Oswego co. Aux. So. J. E. Warner, Tr.	
Utica, "W" dividends, 6; 1st ch. m.	
c. 20,95;	26 95
	1,963 25

Albany, 4th pres. ch. miss. so.	100 00
Aurora, 1st do. m. c.	50 00
Binghamton, A thank offering,	2 00
Cazenovia, Ladies for a pupil in Mrs.	
Bridgman's sch. China,	30 00
East Bloomfield, Cong. ch. m. c. 15;	
E. Pomerooy, 10;	25 00
Fort Columbus, G. Loomis, U. S. A.	8 00
Fort Wood, Sick and wounded sol-	
diers,	5 62
Fredonia, Pres. ch. and cong.	95 00
Galway, Young la. miss. so.	12 67
Kingsboro', Pres. ch. L. B. Judson,	25 00
Lebanon, Rev. W. W. Warren,	5 75
Lima, Pres. so.	43 37
Lyons, do. la. W. W. Warren,	28 50
Lyander, Pres. ch. and so.	21 00
Madison, 1st cong. ch. and so.	5 00
New Windsor, Mrs. D. Lockwood,	10 00
Ripley, 2d pres. ch.	20 00
Ogdensburg, Mrs. E. H. Lamb, ack. in	
Oct. Her. fr. Mrs. E. H. Smith, 5	
Oxford, 1st cong. ch. (of wh. fr.	
Mrs. LUCY WILCOX, wh. cons. her	
an H. M. 100.)	141 30
Phelps, 1st pres. ch.	30 00
Portville, Pres. ch.	14 00
Sand Lake, do.	5 00
Sherburne, Z. W. Elmore, wh. cons.	
EDWARD B. WRIGHT and CHARLES	
C. WRIGHT H. M.	100 00
Smyrna, Cong. ch.	7 39
Strykersville, M. Warner,	11 19
Sweden, Pres. ch. m. c.	15 00—800 79

2,764 04

Legacies.—Buffalo, Jabez Goodell, by	
H. Shumway, Ex'r.	400 00
Covington, Nathan Miller, by Mon-	
seigneur D. Judson, Ex'r, 427,60;	
less disc. 2,14;	425 46
New York city, Anson G. Phelps,	
Jr., by Mrs. Jane Phelps, Ex'r,	
5,766; Anne Thomson, by Helen	
and Isabella Thomson, Ex'r,	
321; Mrs. Susan T. Bagge, by	
Charles and Edward H. Tracy.	
Ex'r's, wh. constitutes WILLIAM	
TRACY, CHARLES TRACY, ED-	
WARD H. TRACY and Mrs. FRAN-	
CES WELLS, of New York city,	
and Mrs. MARGARET GOODRICH,	
of Utica, H. M. 573,44;	6,662 44—7,487 90

10,251 94

NEW JERSEY.

Fairton, Pres. ch.	19 80
Morristown, South st. pres. ch.	50 85
Newark, 1st pres. ch. 388,21; Miss	
ABBY COX, wh. with prev. dona.	
cons. her an H. M. 50; C. S.	
Haines, 30; young people's mis.	
so. of 2d pres. ch. wh. with prev.	
dona. cons. JACOB MENNEREAU an	
H. M. 73,19; High st. pres. ch.	
109,22; German pres. ch. 7;	658 23
Rahway, T. Morris,	10 00—747 97

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Samuel Work, Agent.	
Germantown, Mrs. M. D. Pease,	16 00
Hartsville, Neeshaminy ch. H. Y.	
Beans,	5 00
Northumberland, Pres. ch.	7 50
Philadelphia, J. D. L. (of wh. for	
Bebek student, 10;) 16; Calvary	
ch. M. W. Baldwin, 460; Pine	
st. ch. m. c. 25,63; Clinton st.	
ch. 118,71; Miss K. M. Linnard,	
40;	600 78—629 26
North East, m. c.	36 00
Troy, S. W. Paine,	15 00—51 00
	660 26
Legacies.—Philadelphia, Lewis G. Os-	
bourn, by Daniel S. Jones, Ex'r,	100 00
	760 26

VIRGINIA.	
A lady,	3 00
OHIO.	
By G. L. Weed, Tr.	
Bowling Green, Pres. ch. m. c.	6 00
Cincinnati, 3d do. m. c.	5 35
Greenville, Pres. ch.	8 00
Jersey, m. c. 9,67; la. asso. 13,33;	23 00
Johnstown, Rev. E. Garland and lady,	20 00
Lima, Pres. ch.	5 45
Lockland, do.	8 00
New Carlisle, do.	10 00
Piqua, do.	7 00
Walnut Hills, Lane sem. ch. m. c.	5 00—97 80

By T. P. Handy, Agent.	
Cleveland, Mrs. Rice, 5; Euclid st. pres. ch. 163,91;	168 91
Litchfield, Cong. ch.	4 60
Monroeville, Pres. and cong. ch.	5 00
Parma, 1st cong. ch.	4 29
Richfield, J. W. Weld,	7 00
Ruggies, J. McCutcheon,	15 00
Windham, Hiram Bingham and wife,	33 00—237 20

Alexandria, Cong. ch.	15 50
Ashtabula, 1st pres. ch.	26 40
Canton, Unknown,	2 00
Columbus, 2d pres. ch. 110,54; m. c. 6,49;	117 03
Cuyahoga Falls, Cong. ch.	15 00
Greenwich, W. M. Mead,	5 00
Huntington, Cong. ch.	5 00
Marietta, D. R. H.	4 00
Wellington, Mrs. Mary Hamlin, 10;	
M. De Wolf, 10; J. S. Case, 6;	26 00—215 93
	550 93

INDIANA.	
Rockville, Pres. ch.	9 00

ILLINOIS.	
Ausable Grove, Pres. ch.	28 97
Chili, Mrs. E. Jewett,	3 00
Collinsville, Pres. ch.	20 00
Como, Cong. ch.	5 00
Dunton, Pres. ch.	12 98
Jacksonville, Westminster pres. ch.	294 90
Macomb, Cong. ch.	5 00
Malden, do.	10 00
Rockford, 3d do.	83 44
Waukegan, 1st pres. ch.	45 00—507 29

MICHIGAN.	
Detroit, Fort st. pres. ch.	37 24
Howell, 1st pres. ch.	16 00
La Salle, Mr. B.	1 00
Marshall, Pres. ch.	44 00
Milford, D. M. Ladd, "Executor of the intentions" of Mrs. Martha Ladd, dec'd, late of Dearborn, wh. cons. Mrs. MARTHA E. GULLEY, of Detroit, an H. M.	100 00
Saginaw, Pres. ch.	20 00
Schoolcraft, do.	14 00
Vermontville, Ch.	12 42—244 66

WISCONSIN.	
Fairplay, Pres. ch.	5 00
Fond du Lac, Cong. ch.	75 00
Green Bay, Pres. ch. 25,62; less ex. 26c.;	25 36
Sparta, Joseph Avery,	5 00—111 36

IOWA.	
Burlington, Cong. ch.	5 05
Fairfield, do. m. c.	10 00
Iowa City, do. m. c. 6,50; Rev. W. W. Allen, 1,50;	8 00
Kossuth, 1st pres. ch. m. c.	1 66
Nevin, Cong. ch. m. c.	5 00—29 71

MISSOURI.	
Rock Hill, Pres. ch.	17 00
St. Louis, 1st Trin. cong. ch.	100 00—117 00

MINNESOTA.	
Faribault, Cong. ch. and so.	17 00
St. Paul, "House of Hope," 2d pres. ch. m. c.	15 00—32 00

CALIFORNIA.	
By E. P. Flint.	
Grass Valley, Cong. ch. m. c.	10 00
Oakland, 1st do. 21,85; a friend, 15;	36 85
San Francisco, 1st cong. ch. 248,75; m. c. 45,09; disc. 7,50;	286 34
Prem. on gold,	64 11—397 30

OREGON.	
Salem, Cong. ch.	9 55

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.	
Abelth, Syria, R. Somerville,	3 75
Aintab, Turkey, Mrs. B. S. 4,40; contrib. 1,09;	6 09
Berlin, Prussia, for evangelical missions in Turkey, 120 German dollars, by Prof. H. H. Messner,	87 22
Gulf Squadron, An officer of United States Gunboat Arthur,	5 00
Madura, Coll. at mission meeting, 33,58; Mandapassalie station, 3,70;	37 28
Montreal, Can., Mrs. Henry Lyman, for sup. of two pupils in Oromiah female boarding school,	36 00
Taunton, England, W. R.	640 00
	815 34

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.	
RECEIVED IN NOVEMBER.	
MAINE.—Brunswick, A class of lads, 1; Gorham, Miss C. C. Frost's s. a. class, 5; Milltown, cong. s. a. for sch. in Madura, 10,20; Fownal, s. a. 10;	26 20
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Webster, Cong. s. a.	25 00
VERMONT.—Westfield, Juv. miss. asso.	2 00
CONNECTICUT.—Canterbury, Cong. s. a. for sch. in Madura, 25; W. Meriden, a boy, 50c.; Greenwich, Hea. sch. 7,48;	32 78
RHODE ISLAND.—Barrington, Cong. s. a. 164,33; prem. on silver, 1,16; which and other dona. cons. ISAAC F. CADY of Warren, and GEORGE W. LEWIS, H. M.	165 49
NEW YORK.—Peach Orchard, Pres. s. a. for ed. of a heathen boy,	2 25
NEW JERSEY.—Newark, Third outpouring of the alabaster box in 1862, I. S. coll. S. F. ch.	3 31
PENNSYLVANIA.—Aurand, s. a. 15; Waverly, s. a. for Madura sch. 2;	17 00
OHIO.—Athens, Pres. s. a. for Nicomedia station, 10; Cuyahoga Falls, cong. s. a. 2,83; Marietta, juv. asso. 6,44;	21 27
IOWA.—Maquoketa, s. a.	13 34
	308 64

Donations received in November,	19,502 20
Legacies,	8,099 15
	\$27,601 35

\$3 TOTAL from September 1st, 1862, to November 30th, 1862, \$67,965 67